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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

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Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5-39 P.M. 1908.				
11th Jan.	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6610		
25th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6923		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9631
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6398
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	30th Feb. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	11th June "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	9th July "

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DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	27th Mar 1908.

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RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	13th Jan.	20th Jan.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	28th Jan.	9th Feb.
TOYOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	5th Feb.	19th Feb.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	18th Feb.	1st Mar.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	26th Feb.	11th Mar.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th Mar.	22nd Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	18th Mar.	1st April.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	12th April.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	8th April	2nd April
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	29th April	13th May.
TOYOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th May	24th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	23rd June	6th July.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	1st July	15th July.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	14th July	26th July
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	22nd July	8th Aug.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	4th Aug	18th Aug.
TOYOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th Aug	26th Aug.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 13th Jan.	3 p.m.	P. D. & O.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 16th Jan.	9 a.m.	Dutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 17th Jan.	7 a.m.	(direct).

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10th January, 1908.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4882	M. Dabcovich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Radosich	1st Feb 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th Feb, 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4882	M. Dabcovich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Radosich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4882	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Radosich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
‡ ISTOCK	3391	M. Tiseo	25th Jan. 1908
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908
* † AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gitthuber	26th Mar. 1908.
† VORWARTS	5390	B. Belluzzo	21th Apr 1908.
† PERSIA	8320	P. Cragletta	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume
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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.	
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3769	21st Jan.	08.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb.	"
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne,R.N.R.	5124	29th "	"
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar	"
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6,106	26th "	"
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,370	11th April	"
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	19th "	"
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May	"
OLYMPIA	C.F.OsborneR.N.R.	5,121	27th "	"
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June	"
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6,106	25th "	"
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,370	13th July	"

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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RELIABILITY TRIALS

FROM BOMBAY TO KOLHAPUR & BACK VIA MAHABLESHWAR.

SUNDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY TO WEDNESDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

GENTLEMEN desirous of acting as observers or who would like to go as Passengers in cars taking part in the above Reliability Trials, are kindly requested to communicate immediately with the Undersigned.

N. M. MARSHALL,
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GRAND RELIABILITY TRIALS.

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MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA,
Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

BOMBAY 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 13th January, 1908.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 9TH JANUARY, 1908.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

JOHN AMOS BLOGG, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
MOCHI MAVJI RAJA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a dealer in country shoes.
GANGARAM RAMRATAN, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
JEERU PARAMANI, late of Bombay, deceased.
AMENUDDIN DALAL MUNIRAKHAN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
PIYAR'JAN alias COMRAOJAN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Prostitute.
HANNAY JOHN GORDON, late Assistant Superintending Engineer, British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Bombay.
MARY LAZINIKOFF, late of Bombay, Russian Prostitute.
ERNEST PAGE, late Captain of the S. S. "Shah Allum,"
KAIKUSHROO MEHERBAN IRANI, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant.
WILLIAM HENRY CAMPION PEACOCK, late Assistant Station Master, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Lanowli,
ARCHIBALD SYKES, late European Assistant to Mr. E. Speechly, Chemist and Druggist, Karachi.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 19TH DAY OF DECR., 1907.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SELECTIONS FROM THE SCOTT LIBRARY.

14 As. EACH.

Longfellow's Prose
Lowell's Essays on English Poets
Lowell's Biglow Papers
Lowell's My Study Windows
Materlinck, Plays of
Malory's King Arthur
Malory's Marvellous Adventures
Marcus Aurelius, Meditations of
Mazzini's Essays—Political, etc
Mill's Liberty
Milford's Our Village
Montaigne, Essays of
More's Utopia
Morris's Volsungs and Niblungs
Newman's Select Essays
Newman's University Sketches
Orations of Cicero
Pascal, Balise, Selected Thoughts of
Plato, Selections from
Plato's Republic
Pliny's Letters—Series I
Pliny's Letters—Series II
Plutarch's Lives
Poe's Tales and Essays
Political Economy
Political Orations
Reflections on the Revolution in France (Burke)
Renan's Life of Jesus
Renan, Ernest, Essays of
Renan's Antichrist
Renan's Marcus Aurelius
Reynold's Sir Joshua, Discourses
Sadi Gulistan : or Flower-Garden
Saint-Beuve, Essays of
Sakuntala (Kalidasa)
Schiller's Maid of Orleans
Schiller's William Tell
Schopenhauer
Scott's Essayists
Seneca's Morals, Selections from
Shelley's Essays and Letters
Sheridan's Plays
Smith, Sydney, Papers by
Spence's Anecdotes and Observations
Steele and Addison, Papers of
Swift's Prose Writings
Tacitus, The Annals of
Thackeray's Barry Lyndon
Thoreau's Essays and other Writings
Thoreau's Walden
Thoreau's Week on the Concord
Tolstoy's What is Art ?
Vasari's Lives of Italian Painters
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Walton's Lives
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NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to India History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office

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THE NEW JOURNALISM OF JAPAN.

Before 1870 there was not a single daily newspaper in the Japanese Empire, says a writer in the New York "Evening Post;" but "in modern Japan daily newspapers are almost as universal as they are in Europe and America." It is also observed that "they are just as various in ability, character, and aim." The most popular journal of the country circulates a quarter a million daily.

"Japanese journalists and reporters eagerly seize upon every event or incident that lends itself to sensational development, and, with a few important exceptions, exploit it to the extreme. Nothing amazes the foreign journalist more than the triviality of incident that is deemed sufficient to flood the streets of a Japanese city with 'extras,' and the din and clamour of the noisy vendors calling out the headings of the latest sensation for the moment overwhelm all other business. Even midnight or the very early hours of the morning, or whenever the paper receives the news, becomes a appropriate hour for regaling the public appetite for fresh or first accounts of some question in which the public may be expected to take an interest, The Japanese newsboy is usually a man, often of grey hairs, but always with a shrill or stentorian voice of sufficient power to awaken the soundest sleeper at the most sleepy hour; and it is curious to note, as he races along the street, rain or fine, how many windows will slide open and heads pop out in eager expectancy after these newspaper extras. During the war with Russia the craze for news extras was at its greatest height and all hours of the day or night the newsvendors could command a sufficient number of patrons to make their frequent rounds a profitable enterprise.

"Undoubtedly, the greatest newspaper in Japan is the "Jiji Shimpo." This journal was founded by the famous Mr. Fukuzawa, who did more than any Japanese of his time to interest his countrymen in the wisdom of adopting Western civilisation. The "Jiji" is still carried on by the Fukuzawa family, and under the able editorship of its leading writer, Mr. K. Ishikawa, it has attained a reputation in Japan equal to that of the "Times" of London in the British Empire. The editor of the "Jiji" wields a pen of power, and his utterances are accounted the sanest and most representative of Japanese expressions of national opinion. Though the "Jiji" claims to be an independent organ, its editorial chair is understood to keep a sympathetic ear towards all matters relating to Government policy and opinion.

"The Asahi Shimbun, under the editorship of Mr. K Ikebe, is less conservative than the "Jiji," and perhaps more frankly outspoken in affairs of international import, though it must be admitted that of late its utterances have been marked by a commendable moderation. The "Nichi Nichi," lately purchased by the ex-Cabinet Minister, Mr. Takaaki Kato, is, under the editorship of Mr. S. Honda and certain Government writers, attaing a place of prominence and power in the journalistic world of Japan. During the discussion of recent questions in Japan and the United States, these three papers, which represent the highest standard that Japanese journalism has reached, always maintained a sober and common-sense view of the situation, and have perhaps done more than all other influences to ally any excitement of the masses about exaggerated rumours from America."

The one radical organ that continues to survive "despite its frequent digressions from the government's dignified policy of reserve on important international questions" is the "Hochi Shimbun." The "Hochi" is the only Japanese newspaper that has shown any decided disposition to discuss Japan-American questions in an immoderate tone. At times its articles on the immigration question and the general treatment of Japanese subjects in the United States were so intemperate as to call for severe rebuke from the authorities, as likely to lead to unpleasant complications if the masses should begin to demand what the paper suggested."

CAPT. A. T. MAHAN AND THE PACIFIC CRUISE.

"The movement of an American fleet of sixteen battleships, with attendant smaller vessels, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, of the United States is an event not only important, both from the professional and national point of view, but striking to the imagination," says the great naval expert Capt. A. T. Mahan in a most interesting naval number or the "Scientific American." "It carries in itself certain elements of grandeur. It is, therefore, not surprising that it should have attracted particular notice from the Press; but the effect upon the imagination of several journals has been such as to approach the border line of insanity.

"A measure designed upon its face to reach a practical solution of one of the most urgent naval problems that can confront a nation having two seaboards, extremely remote the one from the other, has been persistently represented as a menace to a friendly power—Japan; and so effectively has this campaign of misrepresentation been carried on, so successfully has an obvious and perfectly sufficient reason for this cruise been ignored in favour of one less probable, and, so far as knowledge went, non-existent, that certain of the Press of Japan, we are told, have echoed the cry.

Not only so, but European journals, notably some in Great Britain, among them certain which are incessant in their warnings against Germany, and conscious that the whole distribution of the British fleet has of late been modified, with the object of increasing the battleship force quickly available for the North Sea, where their only enemy is Germany, nevertheless affect to deprecate the dispatch of a United States fleet from its Atlantic to its Pacific coast, where it will be four thousand miles from Japan, against the two or three hundred which separate England and Germany. A new British naval base has been established on the North Sea. The naval manœuvres of this autumn, in which have taken part twenty-six battleships and fifteen to twenty armured cruisers, that is, over forty armoured vessels, with other cruisers and torpedo boats in numbers, have been in the North Sea; one coast of which only is British as our Pacific coast is ours.

"The Naval Annual for this year, a publication conservative in tone as well as high in authority, discusses the strategy of the North Sea with unhesitating reference to Germany. I take from it the statement that by May, 1908, 86 per cent. of the British battleship strength will be concentrated in or near home waters. Yet in the face of all this, the rulers of Great Britain and Germany, at the very moment of my writing, find no difficulty in exchanging peaceful assurances, the sincerity of which we have no good reason to doubt.

"The movement of the United States battle fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast is in the highest sense practical, because it is precisely the kind of movement which the fleet of any notion may, and usually will, be required to make in war. It is further practical, because the United States has a Pacific as well as an Atlantic coast, and has not a navy large enough to be divided safely between them. The question is at least debatable, whether for the near future the Pacific is not the greater centre of world interest; as it certainly is, with regard to our own military necessities, one of greater exposure than the Atlantic.

"In my estimation, therefore, the matter stands thus: In the opinion of Sir Charles Dilke—than whom I know no sounder authority, because while non-professional he has been for a generation a most accurate observer and appreciative student of Military and Naval matters—the United States navy now stands second in power only to that of Great Britain; but it is not strong enough to be divided between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Both are part of a common country; both, therefore, equally entitled to defence. It follows inevitably that the fleet should be always ready, not only in formulated plan, but by acquired experience, to proceed with the utmost rapidity—according to the definition of mobility before suggested—from one coast to the other."

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Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P. Extra.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay "Government Gazette" Jan. 9.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Chimanlal Manekla Jhaveri, BA, LLB, to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge Devgad, vice Mr Ganesh Lakshman Chandorkar proceeding on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr Mahadev Chintamani Kelkar, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Nasik, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the Code of C P.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R S Pearson to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Western Division, Kanara, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr T R D Bell on leave, pending further orders.

Mr Jamiatram Raghuram Jokhagar, B A, to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana, during the absence on leave of Mr Gunvantrai Gulabrai Desai, M A, or pending further orders

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr P P Chandanani, L C E, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, retires from the service of Government with the effect from the 15th Jan.

Mr N Narasimiengar, L C E, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, passed on the 16th December an examination in colloquial Gujarati according to the standard laid down in the Public Works Department Code

BY HIS MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

APPELLATE SIDE.

Mr. Shivram Sitaram Wagle, Inspecting First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, and Ahmednagar Districts, was granted privilage leave on full pay for 8 days and on half pay for 2 days from 15th to 24th November.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. Gangaprasad Prabhulal, Head Karkun, Godhra, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from the 23rd to 31st October (both days inclusive), being the period intervening between the date of the handing over of charge by Mr. Rangildas Girdharlal and the arrival of Mr. Maganlal Bhaidas Lalaji.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Mr. Vinayak Narayan Khopkar, Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 24th December.

Mr. Firozeshah Pestanji Jehangir delivered over and Mr. G. DeLuna received charge of the office of Assistant to the Commissioner, C. D., on the 3rd January.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. Mahadeo Balkrishna Waigankar, Deputy Accountant, Ratnagiri, on Rs. 80, is appointed to act as Third Grade Head Accountant, Kolaba, during the absence of Mr. Ramchandra Annaji Advant on furlough for four months and five days in combination with privilage leave for one month and twenty-five days.

Mr. P. K. Kulkarni. Head Karkun is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Dapoli Taluka in the Ratnagiri district during the absence on privilege leave for two months of Mr. Narayan Anant Nadkarni, the permanent incumbent.

Mr. Ramchandra Rajaram Sonalkar, B.A., Head Karkun is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the Malvan Taluka in the Ratnagiri District during the absence on six weeks' privilege leave of Mr. Laxman Krishna Kallianpurkar, the permanent incumbent.

The privilege leave for six weeks granted of 16 to Mr. Ramkrishna Anandrao Nadkarni, Mamlatdar of Ratnagiri, is extended by eighteen days and the arrangement made therein will continue.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM AND A'BKA'RI

Messrs P B Phadke and A Prideaux respectively delivered over and received charged of the office of the Assistant Collector of Excise, Sholapur and Bijapur Districts, on the 18th ultimo.

Assistant Surgeon P P Fernandez, L M & S, has been appointed to the medical.

BY COLLECTORS.

Mr. J. A. Pope, I. C. S., joined his appointment as Assistant to the Collector of Satara on the 27th November.

Government having constituted certain villages of Khed Taluka, Poona district, into two Mahals, the Collector of Poona appoints (a) the Treasury Head Karkun to be a Mahalkari of the "Khed Sadar Mahal"; and (b) the Extra Head Karkun, Mahalkari of the "Avasari-Ahire Mahal," and assigns to them the duties and powers of a Mamlatdar under the Land Record-of-Rights Act IV of 1903 until further orders.

The District Deputy Collector, taluka Khed, will be the immediate superior of the Mahalkaris.

Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, I. C. S. Supernumerary Assistant Collector. Nasik, reported his arrival at Nasik on 4th December.

Messrs. Narayan Govind Chandorkar and Moreshwar Hari Patwardhan respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Mamlatdar of Pandharpur on the 31st December.

Messrs. Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar and Narayan Govind Chandorkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the District Deputy Collector's office Shoolapur, on the 1st of January.

Messrs. Purshotam Babuji Phadke and Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Huzur Treasury and Huzur Deputy Collector's office, Sholapur, on the 31st December.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S., and Rao Bahadur V. D. Yennemadi respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Collector, Karwar Division, Kanara, on the 2nd January.

Rao Bahadur V.D. Yennemadi and Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Deputy Collector, Sirsi Division, Kanara, of 2nd January.

BY CONSERVATORS OF FORESTS.

SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

Mr. A.G. Edie, Deputy Conservator of Forests, handed over to Mr. L.S. Osmaston, Deputy Conservator of Forests, the charge of the Sirsi and Siddapur Rangers forming part of the reconstituted Southern Division of Kanara, on the forenoon of the 19th December retaining that of the Yellapur, Kirwatti, Bhartanalli and Mundgod Ranges which together from the newly created Eastern Division of Kanara.

Mr. Osmaston received charge of the Honavar and Bhatkal Ranges, also forming part of the reconstituted Southern Division, from Mr. T. R. Bell, Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara Western Division, on the 20th December.

Mr. C. D. A. McIver, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, is attached to the Jamrao Canal District.

The following appointments, promotions and transfer are ordered from the date of receiving charge:—Sub-Inspector First Grade Kishordas Pransukram of the Panch Mahals District (on furlough) is appointed Inspector of Police, Fourth Grade (on probation), and transferred to the Ahmedabad District vice Inspector Laxmansing Bhimsing, deceased. First Grade Sub-Inspector Mohonlal Nagardas of the Ahmedabad District is appointed acting Inspector, Fourth Grade, vice Mr. Kishordas Pransukram on furlough.

Substantive "pro tem." Second Grade Inspector J. W. Pett of the G. I. P. Railway is confirmed in that grade vice Inspector Ballantine, resigned.

Substantive "pro tem." Fourth Grade Inspector J. W. Foster of the R.-M. Railway is confirmed in that grade vice Second Grade Inspector Pett, confirmed.

Third Grade Sub-Inspector Badubhai Sahebbhai was appointed acting Inspector, Fourth Grade, during the absence on priviledge leave of Inspector Esuf Khanji of the Kaira District.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chakla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Famewady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	1	0	9
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Naupada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	13
Water Division.....	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	13
Total.....	3	2	20
Total plague deaths to date..	141,704		
Same date last year	5	3	81

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
2	0

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Death.
1	0

THE RAT CAMPAIGN

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

JANUARY, 9th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	round Infected.
A	50	61	1
B	87	177	18
C	191	244	11
D	86	55	0
E	202	154	8
F & G	66	1	0
Total to date..	642	692	38
Total rats killed			1,334

MADAM FANNY MOODY.

Nervousness, Neuralgia, Headaches, Influenza—

Madam Fanny Moody's name is so familiar that the popular prima donna's cordial appreciation of the benefits she has derived from Phosferine will be of great value and interest to all our readers. Madam Fanny Moody agrees with the great Caruso, Mlle. Ghita Corri, and other well known singers, that the voice will always be in first class condition when the nerve system is kept up to its full strength with Phosferine. Even the most experienced men and women have a foreboding of failure, or doubt their own powers at odd moments, and the feeling arises from an exhaustion of nerve force. In such circumstances a course of Phosferine is invaluable, and the most convincing proof of its efficacy is the fact of its being used by nearly all the well known celebrities throughout the world. Madam Fanny Moody found Phosferine a positive safeguard against nervous breakdown, and as a preventive of neuralgia, headaches, chills and influenza, she says it is simply invaluable.

A certain preventive.

Madame Fanny Moody Manners writes:—"Phosferine in my opinion cannot be praised too highly, I have used it and can vouch for the extraordinary restorative properties it possesses. I have proved it invaluable for dispelling Nervousness, Neuralgia and Headaches, and it is also an excellent preventive against chills and influenza. One can keep one's voice in first class condition by a judicious use of Phosferine previous to fulfilling an engagement. Arduous work and incessant study entailed a severe tax upon my energies, and I have found nothing restores the balance as readily as Phosferine. We artistes do not by any means escape the effects of the "strenuous life," and for such your admirable tonic Phosferine is priceless. From my own experience I have confidence in recommending it to my friends as being the most unfailing safeguard against that dreaded twentieth century complaint "Nervous Breakdown."

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

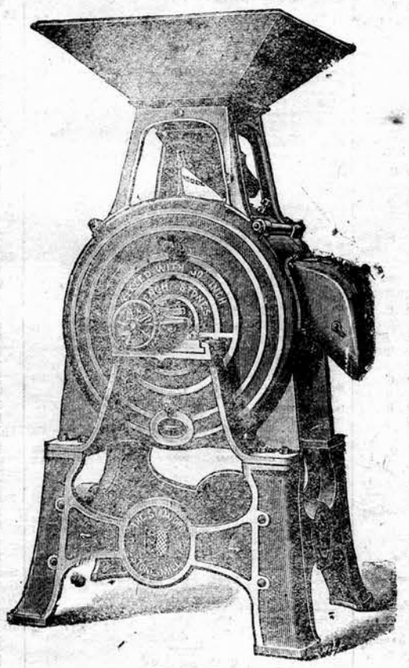
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60 Tamarind Lane BOMBAY.

"STAMFORD" STONE MILL.



The only successful Vertical Stone Flour Mill in existence. Suitable for working by Electric Motor, Steam or Oil Engine. A large number working in Bombay.

For prices and particulars apply to:

MARSHALL SONS & Co., LTD.,

ENGINEERS,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE KING OF RESTORATIVES!
COLEMAN'S
WINCARNIS
A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.
Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.
WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.
"An Ideal Pick-me-up.
Suitable for all Climates."
COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS
Liebig's Extract of Meat & Malt Wine
COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENG.
AGENTS:
BOMBAY—N. Hormusji & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madon and Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Ratigan & Co., G. Atherton & Co., 74 Clive Street; and Radar Nath Dutt. MADRAS—J. Forster & Co. DELHI—A. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—E. Pioneer & Co. RANGOON—Gurney & Co. KUALA LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—T. Maclure, and Smith & Co. COLOMBO—J. T. de Jong & Sons. PENANG—Penang Medical Hall, 68 Market Street.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00,000,

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS,
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co.
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET. 42/48, *Church Gate Street.*
BOMBAY

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INSURANCES.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established under the Chairmanship of The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

A POLICY THAT SPEAKS.

BEFORE proposing or LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.

For full particulars apply to—

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Resident Agents,
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO

THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FRESH STOCK! LATELY RECEIVED!

Our Guaranteed CARRAIGE RUBBER TYRES,
Challenge Competition.

DUNLOP'S—THE WORLD'S BEST.

MOTOR TYRES & TUBES
Of every description in stock.

For prices, etc., apply to

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE MAY BLOSSOM.

THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. "Gazette Commercial" at Rs. 2-4 per thousand; if printed on flap Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

MUSIC

ROSE,

BOMBAY.

S. Rose & Co., supply everything in the way of Music and Musical Instruments.

S. Rose & Co., hold the largest stock of PIANOS, ORGANS and BAND-INSTRUMENTS in India.

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

Prices Moderate.

LISTS POST FREE.

S. ROSE & Co.

FORT, BOMBAY.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

"Really wholesome Confectionery" Lancet

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle." MAKERS: LONDON.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay,
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they can be taken on the first sign of any irregularity of the system; directions are enclosed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores, at Rs. 5 per box. Depôt: Messrs. Gehani Brothers, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2361 tons, Captain J M Thomson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast Ports with general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE Japan Line steamer Yebashi Maru, 2962 tons, Captain B Kon, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Kobe, &c, with general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, 3112 tons, Captain G Hayward, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Santhia, 3353 tons, Captain R F Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo, oil rice and 13 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine ... Capt James ..... R Navy
H M S Sphinx ..... Comdr Lilehfield ..... R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth ..... Capt A W Heneage ..... R Navy
H M S Highflyer ..... Capt O S Hickley ..... R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ..... Capt T A L de Bourry ..... R I Marine

FOREIGN NAVY.

Fylla ..... Capt J S Ekeland ..... Swedish Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JAN. 10.

Alberto Treves ..2446 Crowe ..... S C Italiana
Bucerus .....7595 Hutchins ..... R A Willis
Caledonia .....3599 Tocqie ..... London ..... P & O Co
Euphorbia ..... Stev ns ..... J M & Co
Fernley .....2471 Forsyth ..... Bombay Co
Fife .....2494 Harrison ..... R
Greatley Hall ...2586 Jones ..... K Nixon & Co
Husseri ..... 211 Le Melle ..... B & I S N Co
Haidari .....1563 Lorne ..... B & P S N Co
Ipswich ..... 515 Pelling ..... Shah S N Co
Investigator ..... S Mamoojee & Co
Kola .....370 Cole ..... M M & Co
Kirkiee .....2175 Watson ..... W & A Graham & Co
Lawada .....2124 Kilpatrick ..... M M & Co
Malta ..... 3570 Peters ..... N F ... P & O S N Co
Maragon .....3279 Hodgson ..... Repairing ... M M & Co
Nairung .....2361 Thomson ..... T Morrison & Co
President .....2087 ..... A Strauss
Shah Jahan .....3566 Davison ..... E Tejbhoy
Shah Nasir .....2455 Grant ..... Shah N N Co
Scarthee .....2536 Clergy ..... W & A G & Co
Singa .....1912 Taylor ..... Show Wallace and Co
Santhia .....3353 Thomson ..... M M & Co
Terrier .....1008 Milsen ..... F F Campbell & Co
Umsinga .....1895 Muller ..... R A Willis
Waroonga .....1609 Bamber ..... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—JAN. 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Macdonald	3113	Hayward	...Cgong	17-1	P Muir & Co
B Clan Mackintosh	3143	Lennox	A'werp ...	11-1-08	P Muir & Co
C Ash	Methley Hall	2235	Nuttal	... N F	K Nixon & Co
G Mashtari	.....	1110	Ge e..Mauritius ...	13-1	B & P S N Co
H Ahmadi	.....	640	Hughes	...Jeddah	13-1	B & P S N Co
L Shah Ameer	.....	1922	Pillmor ...	N F ...	H A Hasanee
M Majidi	...	1820	Coates	Mauritius	18-1-08	B & P S N Co
P Singapore	.....	2735	T ylor	...N F	25-1	W & A Graham & Co
Q Mozaffari	...	1367	M lone	...	...	N F	B & P S N Co

H W P D

In travati	.....	813	Fakeer	Kchi	11-1	Bo R N Co
Po uni	.....	552	Sh mseldin ..	Bnagar	11-1	Bo S N Co
Satrunji	.....	547	Hossein	.....	.....	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 R Rubattino	2682	Cucchi ...	Genoa ...	15-1	F & R S N Co
5 Kynfels	4796	V n Tuillen	H'burg ...	18-1	Glade & Co
6 Stanley Hall	2659	Henderson ...	W'chi ...	13-1	K Nixon & Co
7 Yeboshi Maru	2902	K n ...	Kobe ...	...	19-1	H Y K Ia'a
8 Bohemia	2395	Dabovich ...	Trieste ...	16	I A L S N Co
9 Chupra	2945	England ...	Aptward ...	11-1-08	M M & Co
10&11 Lawenburg	2959	Socken ...	K'chi ...	21-1	G de & Co
12 Ocean	3597	Hayward ...	London ...	18-1	P & O Co
13 Zoroaster	2379	Evan ...	Lpool ...	...	20-1	K Nixon & Co

M W D D

Levanzo	.....	3182	Belsito	Shanghai	17-1	Horlo & R S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Yeboshi Maru s	Kon	Kobe, Dec 3
	Clan Macdonald s	Hayward ...	Glasgow Dec 3
10	Oriental s	Palmer	Aden Jan 6
	Santhia s	Thomson ...	Rangoon, Dec 25

DEPARTURES.

Jan	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Nairung s.....	Thomson ...	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Grantley Hall, for Liverpool, &c.
" Yeboshi Maru, for China and Japan
" Terrier, for Bangkok

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
5	Clan Macpherson	Liverpool
4	Clan Campbell	Coast
7	Pentakota	Rangoon
7	Begonia	London
7	Palamcotta	Negapatam
7	Loodiana	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zoroaster s—7 bales silk, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kynfels s—4 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 2 tons Tallowseeds, Bradford and Co; 12 cwts mica, Kiddle, Reeve and Co,

Oceana s—16 cwts beeswax, A M Noormamed, 13 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 12 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Mackintosh—232 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 9 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 13 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons; 1,125 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 78 cwts myrabollams, Madhowji and Co.

Singapore s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Chupra s—2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Zoroaster s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1935 cwts gingelly seed. John Fachiri; 3,001 cwts gingelly-seed E D Sassoon and Co; 5,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons; 1,225 bales cotton, P ier de Sousa and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts teelseeds, Shaw Walla e and Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Hybfels s—20 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co; 15 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 100 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; boot rubber, M Sowjee; 4036 cwts myrabollams, E Commersey

FOR NEW PORT.

Grantly Hall s—6,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willes.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, A Blaecheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—55 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 50 bales twist, Mehta Sampat and Co; 55 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 660 cwts myrabollams, W Becher

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 200 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 9 bales twist, Khara Brothers; 17 bales twist, C Boy iano and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—200 b les cotton, The B mbay Company.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—27 bales cotton, Belt n Gorio and Co

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE

Bohemia s—45 bales twist, The Rehmani Mills, Limited.

FOR SALONICA.

Bohemia s—6 bales twist, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR DEDAGATCH,

Bohemia s—25 bales twist, N Khairaz and Co; 2 bales twist, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

FOR KOBE

Levanzo s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 200 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee and Co; 809 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 850 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, K Gokaldas and Co.

Yeboshi Maru s—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Levanzo s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Yebashi Maru s—1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Levanzo s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

A DRAMATIC scene was witnessed in the Brighton Parish Church, when a futile attempt was made to stop a wedding. The vicar had just completed the ceremony, and the bridal party were leaving the chancel to sign the register, when the irate father of the bride hurried into the church exclaiming that the marriage must not proceed, as his daughter was under age. The bride cried that she was of age, and fainted in her husband's arms. The vicar counselled quiet acceptance of the situation, and succeeded in restoring peace. Eventually the party, who are in humble circumstances, left the church together.

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.

For full particulars apply to—

AGENTS WANTED. O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Address: 89, Apollo Street. Manager

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *January* 9.] [BOMBAY, *January* 10.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	83 7/8		1/16
2½	do. Rentes ...	95 3/4	1/4	
3½	do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/4	1/16	
3½	do. Govt. Securities ...	83 3/4		1/8
3½	do. Govt. Securities ...	25 15/16		7/16
*Bar Silver in London ...				
	Do. do. 2 months' hence	26 1/16		1/2
	Do. in New York ...	53		1 1/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·17 1/2	1	
	Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·50		un chgd
	Do. do. do. New York.	4 85 1/2		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.		6	since 2 inst	
	Short London Bills,	4 5/8		1/8
	3 months' sight			
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 7/8		un chgd
	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 5/8		un chgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 5/8		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		4		un chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans		4 1/4		un chgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £1,50,000 for South America.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 25/32 unchanged.
Transfers on Calcutta ...Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 3 31/32d.

Mails:—

The Bombay Mails of 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

* Closing tone of Silver—Fall caused by sales from the East.

The French Bank rate of discount is 3 1/2 per cent.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	...£34,800,000	Inc.	£2,300,000
Public Deposits	... £5,300,000	Dec.	£2,300,000
Other Deposits	...£45,100,000	,,	£7,600,000
Government Securities	£16,300,000	Inc.	£500,000
Other Securities	...£27,800,000	Dec.	£13,000,000
Notes and Gold	...£24,300,000	Inc.	£2,800,000

The Reserve is 48 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	...Quiet.
Futures	...Quiet.
East Indian	...Dull.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	...3,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export..	500
Imports	...30,000
Mid-Americans...	...6·12+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	...99/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·72	5·74	5·75	5·76	5·76
+07	+07	+07	+07	+07
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5·76	5·72	5·64	5·54	
+07	+08	+07	+07	

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	45,000	bales.
Do. do. last year...	56,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	4,000	,,
Do. to Continent	31,000	,,

Spot Cotton—11·25+15

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·91+21 } Advanced owing to bullish Gioners figures and to bull support and short covering.

Do. do. May 10·90+20

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—11 1/2 +1/16
Futures—Month of March 11·15+26
Do. do. May 11·15+25
Closing Tone of Futures.—

GINNER'S REPORT.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned from the present season's crop up to 1st Instant, as 9,955,000 Commercial Bales.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Linseed:—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45½ Jan.-Feb —Antwerp—Sellers—Cannl.

Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/8 unchgd.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 3s. 4 1/4d. Value.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
7 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs 4,76,160	London	Oriental	National Bank
6 Bundles Rs ..	13,500	Bahrein	Nerbudda	M Hemraj

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [10TH JANUARY 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

The Bank of Bombay rate was yesterday evening raised to 8 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—

The Exchange market opened quiet at 1-3 29-32 T. T. and 1-4 15-16 for demand Bank bills. Merchants have been unwilling buyers at these rates and ready business only has received attention. All Banks are buyers of credits at 1-4 7-32 3 months' sight but bills remain very scarce. Far Eastern rates are unsettled.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft ...	...1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7/32d.
Do. 6 months sight	...1s. 4 3/8d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	169 3/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	139 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ..	142 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	183 1/2

Government Paper:—

Throughout the day the market has been very unsettled but the general tendency has been weak. Rates fell away yesterday afternoon when it became known that the Bank of Bombay had raised its rate to 8 per cent. and the downward tendency has continued to-day. In the morning the market opened at 95 7/8 ready and 96 1/8 for the settlement, but owing to Bazaar sales rates have gradually fallen to 95 3/4 ready and 95 15/16 for the account. Calcutta markets is also quiet at 96 11/16 ready and 96 15/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 95 12
1st Settlement...	,, 95 15

Bullion:—

On Thursday Bar Silver in London again fell 7/16 for ready and ½ for forward to 25 15/16 and 26 1/16 respectively; while New York was 1⅛ down at 56. Locally the market has ruled weak and has fallen about 1 since morning. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is higher.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 6 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 4 0
Bombay Bar Gold	24 3 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 3 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 3 0
Silver as Duty—Ready	66 4 0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	65 4 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	65 3 0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

Liabilities—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	15,86,000
Other Deposits ...	37,95,000	.....
Sundries ...	.....	4,00,000
Assets—		
Government Securities ...	.....	5,000
Other Authorized Securities ...	.....	127,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	17,53,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	2,90,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	.....	6,46,000
Bullion ...	.....	14,000
Balance with other Banks...	.....	8,21,000
Sundries ...	.....	26,000
Cash...	9,95,000	.....

Council Bills:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last the amount offered was 50 lakhs, of which 32·90 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3d. 29-32 and 17·10 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 3d. 15-16d., tenderers at these rates receiving 21 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 60·50 lakhs. Next week 60 lakhs is advertised for allotment. After the above sales a small lot of 70 lakh Bills was allotted at 1s. 3d. 15-16.

The mail of the 27th December brings £50,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	Rs.	5,70,000
Bombay	,,	7,70,000
Madras	,,	3,40,000
Total...	Rs.	16,80,000

The Mail of the 3rd January brings £80,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay and £20,000 gold to Calcutta, also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	Rs.	31,30,000
Bombay	,,	6,20,000
Madras	,,	7,50,000
Total...	Rs.	45,00,000

The mail of the 10th January brings £2,10,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	19,30,000
Bombay	,,	3,00,000
Madras	,,	11,30,000
Total...	Rs.	33,60,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	11,873	71,525	115,250
Central India ...	1,367	3,265	6,317
Barsee and Nuggur ...	4,687	23,189	40,032
Berars...	13,543	133 102	1,57 426
Central Provinces ...	13,202	93,153	91,756
Total Oomras...	44,472	3,24.215	4,10,794
Dhollera	5,252	19,829	29,781
Broach	131	398	1,512
Compta and Dharwar.	568	22,934	10,343
Westerns	3	1,339	5,338
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	21,778	191,296	254,932
Bengals, Rajputana...	1,334	5,664	9,093
Sind	2,091	9,710	4,781
Persian	7	237	334
American	589	5,293	5,731
Egyptian	385	975	321
Other Sorts	...	137	225
Total...	76,530	582,823	733,735

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907-08	Bales 1906-07.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week...	76,530	81,932	—7,402
Receipts from 1st Oct 07 to 9th January 1908.	582,826	733,735	—150,909
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	18,640	24,464	—5,824
China	25,409	41,158	—15,749
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	44,049	65,622	—21,573
TotalShipments from1st Oct. 07 to 9th Jan. 08	131,169	237,868	—106,699
Europe	3,454	4,360	—906
China	99,230	134,072	—35,842
Japan	7,609	16,295	—8,686
Coast Ports ..			
Total ...	240,462	392,595	—152,133
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	20,351	17,067	+3,284
China	500	2,200	—1,700
Coast Ports			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 7th Dec. 1907—3,089 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1906 to 14th Sept 1907—28,701 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.	390,000 bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 9th January 08.	582,826 ,,
	972,826 ,,
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 9th January 1908	240,462 ,,
	732,364 ,,
Afloat	20,951 ,,
	711,513 ,,
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	311,000 ,,
Stock in all hands on 10th Jan. 1908...	400,513 ,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report:—

During the past week the fluctuations in the Home Markets have been slight and in New York yesterday, prices for futures were much the same as those ruling on Friday last. There appears to be an absence of activity in the markets generally. This may be attributed to the continued financial uneasiness in America, and in a greater extent, to the proposed lock out in Lancashire. Regarding the latter, it is to be hoped that an understanding will be arrived at between the operatives and their employers in order to avert so serious a proceeding. No doubt influence will be brought to bear on both sides, but in the meanwhile the situation is sufficiently strained to cause general uneasiness and anxiety, and to create a panic in business. The market has already this season been considerably tried by outside influences, and further developments in this direction are most undesirable.

The Ginners' Report to hand this morning gives 9,955,000 bales ginned up to 1st January, against 11,751,000 bales last year and 9,725,000 the previous year. The Report has been taken as "bullish," as higher figures were anticipated. A sharp advance is advised in the American Markets, and private telegram received to-day states that there is a distinctly better feeling all round.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets according to the telegrams received here up to Friday last and to-day:—

Liverpool—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	6·18 ...	6·12 ...	—·06
Futures, Jan.-Feb.	5·78 ...	5·72 ...	—·06
Do. May-June.	5·82 ...	5·76 ...	—·06
New York—			
Spot ...	11·20 ...	11·25 ...	+·05
Futures, March ...	10·70 ...	10·91 ...	+·21
Do. May ...	10·73 ...	10·90 ...	+·17
New Orleans—			
Spot ...	11 3/8...	11 1/2 ...	+1/8
Futures, March ...	11·16 ...	11·15 ...	—·01
Do. May ...	11·20 ...	11·15 ...	—·05

The local market since our last Friday's report has been flat, stale and unprofitable. We have dragged through the week in a desultory manner, and prices have slowly given way under the influence of lifeless markets. Exporters have been slack owing to the almost complete absence of enquiry from Home, and even the "Sutta" Market, which at this time of the year is usually in full activity, has been depressed and dull. This morning there was a little better feeling owing to the advance in the Home markets, but there is as yet no life in the market and at the close there is again depression and prices are easier.

In ready cotton there has been a small business during the week, with some improvement in the demand towards the close, particularly by Japan shippers for high-class Oomras.

The improvement in the volume of receipts noticed by us last week has not been continued during the interval, the receipts for the week being 75,000 bales, and the falling off in the total to date is now 151,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS:—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	270	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	264	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	230/1	Jan.
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	228	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	217	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	217	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	202	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	198	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	202	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	193 1/2	,,
Fine. M. G. Bengals ...	187 1/2	,,
Good Westerns ...	238	Apl.-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	251	,,

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone...	... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports	... 10,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices:—

J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
5·77	5·80	5·81	5·82	5·82
+05	+06	+06	+06	+06
J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	
5·82	5·78	5·70	5·60	
+06	+06	+06	+06	

FREIGHTS.

We have no change to report in this market which has been dull with little or nothing doing. Rates are unchanged.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week:—

Wheat	2,218	cwt.
Linseed	598	,,
Rapeseed	1,975	,,
Gingellyseed	27,770	,,
Poppyseed	32	,,
Groundnuts	6,342	,,
Castorseed	7,833	,,
Rice	22,308	,,
Myrabollams	65,099	,,
Cottonseed	62 777	,,
Mowrasseed	1,471	,,
Gram	10,079	,,
Joowar	13,318	,,
Maize	1,788	

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—During the week there was little change in rates, but at the close prices are easier owing to reports of rain up-country. We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 13 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... ,, 8 8 0 R. T.

RAPESEED.—The market has been firm with a better demand from Home but scarcity of goods restricts business. Prices close somewhat easier as under:—

Brown Cawnpore, Ready... Rs. 9 2 0 B. T.
,, ,, Apl.-May ... ,, 9 5 0 R. T.

POPPYSEED.—The market closes as under. Actual business has been done during the week.

Apl.-May... ... ... Rs. 11 0 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED.—The market has ruled firm at the undermentioned rates with business doing.

Ready ... Rs. 24 0 0 to Rs. 34 8 0
Apl.-May ... ... ,, 35 0 0

COTTONSEED.—The market is very firm and prices are advancing. A considerable business has been done, and the market appears to be oversold, as owing to a large local demand for cottonseed as fodder less will be available for export. We quote:—

Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 24 8 0

GINGELLYSEED.—There has been a fairly good demand and prices are well maintained. We quote as under:—

Bold White, 85 p.c.	Rs.	62 0 0
,, ,, 75 p.c.	,,	61 0 0
Black Katni	,,	55 0 0
White Havre...	,,	62 8 0
Muggy	,,	59 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	,,	63 0 0

WHEAT:—White Delhi for April-May, after advancing to Rs. 6-6-0 per cwt. during the early part of the week, has declined to Rs. 6-2-6 owing to speculators taking profits and to cloudy weather in the districts.

MOWRASEED.—The market is steady at Rs. 5 6 0 R. T.

GROUNDNUTS:—Thr market has eased down and we quote at the close:—

Rs. 44 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

The tone of the Seeds and Wheat markets generally is easier at the close owing to rain having fallen in parts of Kathiawar and to prospects of further rain elsewhere.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market is quiet and unchanged.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market is dull and there is nothing doing in these goods.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The demand is very slack, and there are no signs of any improvement at present. Stocks are accumulating. The Home market is very firm.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is quiet and we have no change to report.

DHOOTIES.—The market is dull and there is little business doing. Stocks are accumulating.

METALS.

COPPER.—The market continues steady and Home prices are also firm, but there is little or no business passing.

YELLOW METAL is also steady with some inquiry, and few transactions are taking place.

COALS.

We have had some enquiry for Bengal and English since the resumption of business after the holidays, but prices asked by sellers do not meet the views of buyers, thus preventing business being done at present. We quote as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	23	0	0	per ton.
Yorkshire	18	8	0	,,
Davison's West Hartley	18	0	0	,,
Scotch	17	8	0	,,
Seebpore	15	8	0	,,
Desherghur	16	0	0	,,
Laurie's Desherghur ...	15	8	0	,,
Laljee's Desherghur ...	15	0	0	,,
Jardine	15	8	0	,,
Shaw's Anthracite ...	15	0	0	,,
Shaw's Standard ...	14	0	0	,,

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned Brands are as follows:—

Burmah oil, bulk	... Rs. 2 14 per unit.
,, Tins ...	... Rs. 3 8 0 per pair.
Russian Rising Sun, bulk ...	... Rs. 3 6 0 per unit.
,, Tins ...	... Rs. 4 0 0 per pair.
Roumanian oil, Bulk... ...	... Rs. 3 4 0 per unit.
Do. tins	... Rs. 3 14 0 per pair.
Anchor, cases ...	... Rs. 4 8 0 per case.
S. Light 150 cases	... Rs 5 8 0 per case.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and prices have shown no improvement during the week but have generally remained unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares in the earlier part of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,387½ cum-dividend but closed at Rs 1,385. Bank of India's have ruled at and about Rs 62 C. D., and Indian Specie Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 54½. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys have declined to Rs. 420. A big lot of Amritsar Patti's was placed at Rs. 109 and 108. In Miscellaneous companies Alcock Ashdowne are quiet at Rs. 3-20. Badham Piles, have changed hands at Rs. 128. Bombay Burmah's are steady at Rs. 9,500 C. D., and quarter shares Rs. 2,400 C. D. Marcks have changed hands at Rs. 132 Port Canning's have been put through at Rs. 427 1-2; Treacher's are unchanged at Rs. 625. The Bombay Steam Navigation Coy's ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 250; and prefesence shares at Rs. 265. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Coy., Ld., Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 150; and ordinary shares at Rs 160; Bamankua's are reported to have changed hands at annas twelve premium per share, and Shivrajpur's at Rs. 40. Press shares are quiet and unchanged with new and firm transactions reported in them. Mofussil's are quiet at Rs. 580; New Berar's at Rs. 480 and Indian Cotton at Rs. 130. In Mill shares Central India's have advanced to Rs. 1,915. Century's are steady at Rs. 1,825. Crescent's are unchanged at Rs. 97½. New City of Bombay have changed hands at Rs. 625. Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,017½. David's after touching Rs. 390 declined to Rs. 380 and closed at Rs. 383½. Jamshed's are quiet at Rs. 188¾. Jewraj Baloo have changed hands at Rs. 420, and Khatau Makanji at Rs. 720. Kohinoor's after touching Rs. 735 closed at Rs. 730. Luxmi Cotton are steady at Rs. 1,480. Manekji Petit have ruled at and about Rs. 3,175, at which rate they closed. Morarji Goculdas have changed hands at Rs. 2,855 and New Great Eastern S and W. Co. shares at Rs. 210. Transactions in Sassoon S. and W. Co. shares are reported at Rs.925. Standard's are quiet at Rs. 1,140. The rest are unchanged.

The Local Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank Limited has received a telegram from the Head Office at Yokohama that the half yearly profit of the Bank, ending the 31st December 1907, amounts to two million and twenty-five thousand Yen (about Rs. 30,37,500.)

THE LONDON TEA MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

A cable to the "Indian Daily News" from London reports a slight decline in Tea prices, the averages during the past week for tea sold on garden account by Messrs Gow, Wilson and Stanton were in Assam Tea 8 3/4d. and Indian Tea 8 3/4d.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
BANKS.		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

IMPORTANT QUESTION IN INSOLVENCY LAW.

In the Appeal Court yesterday the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor decided an important point in Insolvency law, connected with the jurisdiction the Bombay Court had over the Court at Amritsar in the Punjab. Their Lordships differed from the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman who, as Acting Commissioner of the Bombay Insolvency Court, had decided that the Bombay Court had no jurisdiction in the matter of the property of Ganeshdas Panalal and others who had their property vested in Mr. R. S. D. Chopra as Receiver in Amritsar.

The Appeal Court decided that in virtue of the vesting order made by the Bombay Court, it had jurisdiction over the property in Amritsar; but whether such jurisdiction should be exercised or not should be determined by the Commissioner, after going into the merits and the evidence in the case, at the hearing.

Ganeshdas and others were adjudged insolvents in Bombay. In the course of his decision Mr. Justice Beaman said that he could not consent to the general proposition that the Bombay Court, having been properly vested with jurisdiction in the insolvency matter, necessarily had the power to make any further orders which the Insolvency Act authorised it to make; such orders were to take effect anywhere outside the limits of the Court's jurisdiction. As to the surface objection that such orders, if made, would be "brutum fulmen" and unenforceable, the Court having no machinery to compel obedience outside its jurisdiction, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General had referred to Section 108 of the English Bankruptcy Act, which seemed to contemplate a difficulty of that kind and might, if extended to India, remove it. After laying down that for such a reason he was not going to make the order required in favour of the Official Assignee of Bombay, the learned Judge proceeded to remark that the simple answer to the applicant's prayer was that the local Insolvent Debtors' Court never had, and, therefore, now has no power or jurisdiction of that practically unlimited kind. The rule must, therefore, be discharged **with costs.**

Judgment of the Appeal Court was delivered by the Chief Justice, who said the only question which arose in this appeal was whether the Insolvency Court sitting in Bombay had jurisdiction to make an order under Section 26 of the Indian Insolvents's Act, against a person residing at Amritsar in the Punjab. The Act in question was passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, which was competent to give the jurisdiction claimed. The words of the Section were sufficiently wide for the purpose. It was clear that under Section 7 the Court sitting in Bombay was authorised to make an order that would affect the estates and effects situated outside the Presidency of Bombay. On the face of the Act, therefore, there was no sufficient reason for withholding from Section 26 its literal and natural effect. But then, it was argued that the Amended Letters Patent had affected the jurisdiction of the Court. By Section 2 of the Insolvency Act, it was provided that the Courts established as mentioned in it should be continued; they would continue to be Courts of Record; each should continue to be styled "the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors," and be holden before any one Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. By 24 and 25 Vic. Chap. 104, the High Courts were established; the Supreme Courts were abolished. After reading the provisions of Section 11, the learned Chief Justice stated that the Insolvency Courts still continued to be separate tribunals: they were not affected, except that provision was made as to the officers who were to preside over them. (Clause XIII of the Secretary of State's Despatch of 14th May 1862). Then, by Clause 27 of the Letters Patent of 26th June 1862 which accompanied the despatch, further provisions were made in this behalf. On 28th December 1865, the Amended Letters Patent were granted; the purpose being to make further provision respecting the constitution of the High Court, and the administration of Justice by it. By Clause 18 of it, provisions bearing on the point in question were made. Relying on the difference of language in this Clause as contrasted with that which it superseded, it had been argued for the respondent that the jurisdiction of the Insolvency Court was now limited to the Presidency in the sense that no order could be made under section 26 against a person residing outside its limits. If that be so, then it must follow that the Court could not make an order vesting property outside the Presidency: but it was conceded that the Court had jurisdiction to make such an order. Undoubtedly, that view had always been accepted by the Courts. But if Clause 15 of the Amended Letters Patent had not curtailed the jurisdiction of the Court for the purpose of the vesting order, it could not have cut it down for the purpose of Section 26, as, obviously, the mere construction, as distinguished from the operation of that Section, could not have been bettered by anything contained in the Amended Letters Patent. The 18th Clause of the Amended Letters did not require the construction for which the respondent, Mr. R. S. D. Chopra, contended. The Appeal Court therefore held that the Bombay Court had jurisdiction, but whether it was to be exercised or not must be determined by the Commissioner when all the facts were placed before him. The order under appeal must be reversed with costs, including costs occasioned before the Court by the contention that it had no jurisdiction. The case must now go back to the Commissioner for hearing.

A LARGE BREAD AND BUTTER BUSINESS.

YESTERDAY in the Appeal Court the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered Judgment in the appeal case of Ibrahim Sheik Abdulla and others against the executors of the Will of Mariam Bibi. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Madhavji, Kamdar, and Chotubhai, appeared for the appellant, while Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co., appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in giving Judgment, said the substantial question involved in this appeal was as to the ownership of a certain business in bread and butter and of the properties purchased with the profits of the business. The litigating parties were related to each other. Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, who heard the case in the Lower Court, there was a triangular contest, the claimants being first, Mariambibi, widow of Sheikh Ahmed; secondly, Abdul Kadar and Gafur; and thirdly, Khatum and Havabibi, the widow and daughter of Hasan. These suits were heard together by Mr. Justice Russell, who decided them in a single Judgment, in which he found in favour of the claim of Mariambibi. The present appeal was brought by those who contended that the business in suit was the property of Hasan. There was no doubt that the business was carried on by Husan. But the question was whether Hasan was the owner of it or whether he merely managed it on behalf of Mariambibi, to whom it belonged in succession to the founder Sheik Ahmed. This latter version was that which commended itself to the learned Judge who had the witnesses before him, and upon a consideration of all the evidence and of the arguments addressed to them by Mr. Jardine for the appellants, their Lordships could not doubt that the Judge's decision was right. It must be remembered that, until this quarrel was precipitated by the interference of Khatum's father, Ibrahim Abdulla, the various members of the family were living in complete harmony and no one was interested in having his rights separately defined. That Mariambibi's own deposition lacked something in clearness and precision was, their Lordships thought, sufficiently explained by reference to the fact that she was an old lady, who had left the management of the business to her nephews. It seemed to their Lordships clear that the claim of Abdul Kadar and Gafur was put forward rather as a reply to Hasan than in opposition to Mariambibi. The Appeal Court had no doubt that the business which Hasan conducted was a mere continuation of the business founded by Sheikh Ahmed and was the property of his widow Mariambibi. The next point that called for notice was Ibrahim Abdulla's contention that he was not a necessary party to Suit No. 564 of 1905, and that as against him it should have been dismissed. In his written statement he averred that he claimed no beneficial interest on the estate of Sheik Hasan, but in this appeal he had completely identified himself with those who denied Mariambibi's title, both in the memorandum of appeal and in the argument before their Lordships, who therefore declined to interfere with the order of the learned Judge below as to costs so far as it affected Ibrahim Abdulla. They thought that Mariambibi was right in her contention that no reference should have been directed for the purpose of ascertaining what sum was due to Hasan at the date of his death for work done. No claim was made in either suit that could justify this reference; and as this reference was disallowed, Abdul Kadar and Gaffur agreed to the reference is their favour being struck out. The result was that there would be no reference to the Commissioner. Their Lordships also thought that the order providing for payment of the Administrator Generals's costs by Mariambibi, and in her default out of the estate of Sheik Ahmed Samondni was erroneous, and should be set aside. The decree must therefore be amended by directing recovery of the property in the possession of the Administrator-General. The question of certain costs in the suit was reserved.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

CONSIGNMENT OF COTTON.

Railway Company Sued.

A case of interest to consignors is now being heard before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, Bombay Small Causes Court. In this case one Ahmed Haji Giga sued the Bhownagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porebunder Railway and Shepherd and Co. to recover Rs. 1,310 as compensation for damage done to goods consigned by them from Bhownagar. Mr R. K. Dadachanji, Pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. S. F. Billimoria, Pleader, was for the defendants.

The facts of the case were that the plaintiff delivered to the defendant Railway Company 82 bales of fully pressed Bhownagar cotton on the 6th June 1905, and 131 bales of the same stuff on the 8th idem for carriage from Bhownagar to Bombay. Both the lots arrived in Bombay by Messrs. Shepherd and Company's s.s. Sabarmati in a damaged condition. The plaintiff refused to take delivery of them without a survey being made on them. Messrs Shepherd and Co. appointed a surveyor on behalf of the Railway Company, who, with Mr. A. Campbell representing the plaintiff, held a joint survey. The former awarded Rs. 7-8 per bale and the latter Rs. 10 per bale as damages to the plaintiff. Messrs. Shepherd and Co. informed the Railway Company of the result of the survey, but the latter authorised them to repudiate liability to the plaintiff under risk-notes in form A, which they did. Afterwards the Railway Company settled the plaintiff's claim in respect of the 82 bales, and refused to pay compensation regarding the remaining 131 bales, the manager of the Railway Company stating that he had already repudiated the liability as to them under the risk-note. The plaintiff therefore filed this suit to recover Rs. 1,310 for compensation as awarded by his arbitrator in respect of 131 bales, and Rs. 21 for extra fees paid by him as to them, and interest.

The Defendants resisted the plaintiff's claim on the ground of risk-note in form A alleged to be executed by the plaintiff's "marphatia" or forwarding agent at Junagadh. The plaintiff denied execution of this risk-note and further denied that the "marphatia" had any authority to sign it on his behalf.

The suit was heard on the 11th December last before Mr. Kemp, when both parties closed their respective cases and the suit adjourned to the 20th idem for addresses of counsel. On that day, for the first time, the Railway Company pleaded want of notice under Section 77 of the Railway Act. The Court allowed this defence to be raised but ordered the Railway Company to pay the costs of the day of the plaintiff's pleader, and adjourned the hearing to the 6th instant.

On the matter being again brought on for hearing, Mr. Dadachanji contended among other things that a notice of claim was given by wire by the plaintiff to the manager of the Railway, within about four days of the arrival of the goods in Bombay; that a letter was written within a week of the arrival of the goods, to Messrs. Shepherd Co., making a claim against them as well as the Railway Company; that the letters of the manager of the Railway Company to the plaintiff's pleader amounted to a waiver of the statuary notice; and that the Railway Company were estopped by their conduct from pleading want of notice. As to the defence of the risk-notice, Mr. Dadachanji contended that in construing the words of Section 72 of the Railway Act relating to risk-notices, the cases bearing upon similar words used in the English Statute of Frauds should be applied to the facts of the case as admitted by the Railway Company's witnesses, and that if they were so constructed, the alleged risk-note set up by the Company was void.

For the defence it was urged on behalf of the Railway Company that a notice required to be given under adjective law like the Civil Procedure Code might be waived, but that the requirements of substantive law like the Railway Act could not be waived. As to the objection raised for the plaintiff to the validity of the risk-note set up by the Company, it was argued that an agreement under Section 72 might partly be oral and partly be in writing, and that it need not be wholly in writing before it was signed.

Judgment was reserved.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Question of Privilege.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. R. S. Rustomji, editor and proprietor of a weekly newspaper called the "Oriental Review," appeared to answer a notice issued against him at the instance of Mr. Pandurang Moreshwar Rao Purohit, a malguzar and proprietor of land in Nagpur City and District, to show cause why a summons should not be issued against him for defamation. Mr. T. P. Mahuvakar, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Godinho and Mr. D. G. Dalvi, pleaders, appeared for the respondent.

It appeared that the complainant recently charged Mr. H. A. Talcherkar with assault and insult, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Talcherkar was fined Rs. 15. He preferred an appeal against the decision; and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight, who heard the matter, reversed the sentence of fine and ordered a re-trial. While the case was pending before the High Court, an article appeared in the "Oriental Review" of the 25th September, 1907, under the heading of "A Case of Justice Miscarried". The complainant alleged that the several allegations made in that article were absolutely untrue, and were malicious and defamatory of him.

Mr. Godinho said the defence was that the article came within the scope of Exception 5 of section 499 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Magistrate said that in that case the question was whether the summons should not be issued at once. There was a ruling of the High Court that a Court should not defer granting summons on a question of privilege. As, in this case, the respondent claimed protection under an exception of the section, the burden lay on him to show it.

Mr. Godinho said that complainant had not stated exactly what particular passages of the articles were defamatory. The complainant had merely quoted a great part of the article and alleged that the allegations contained in it were defamatory. If the Court was satisfied that the portion quoted was "prima facie" defamatory, then only would he agree that the burden of proving privilege and protection lay on the respondent.

Mr. Mahuvakar cited certain passages which the complainant considered to be defamatory.

Mr. Godinho submitted that in any event this case should be heard after the disposal of the case sent back by the High Court for re-trial. The latter case was fixed for the 23rd instant before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate.

The Magistrate ordered a summons to be issued and made it returnable on the 24th instant.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

Accused Committed to Sessions.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Setalvad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, the case was further proceeded with in which Rafiuddin, Jabarsha and Taushan Nuralikhan, Pathans, were charged with robbing and causing hurt to Chamna Dhana and Jasa Hira, Marwaris.

The charge against the accused was that, on the night of the 25th ultimo, the accused went to the house in which the complainants lived, in Muzavar Pakhadi, Mazagon. The complainants, who were at the time lying asleep in the house, heard a knock at the door, but before opening the door inquired who the visitors were. The accused replied they were merely paying the complainants a visit and that therefore the latter need have no fear. The complainants not being satisfied with the explanation refused to admit the visitors; but one of them opened the door a little to see who the visitors were, when one of the accused stabbed him on the arm with a knife and all the accused, pushing open the door, rushed in. They then assaulted the complainants, one of whom bled from his wounds. The complainants were then asked to deliver up the keys, and were threatened with injury if they did not comply with the demand. The keys were delivered up, with which the accused opened the chests in the room and, taking valuables worth of Rs. 3,300, made off. Before departing the accused forbade the complainants to cry out for help, threatening them with serious injury if they did. The Marwaris, however, a little after the departure of the accused, cried out, but before assistance could arrive, the Pathans were able to get clear away without rousing the neighbourhood.

The accused reserved their defence for the Sessions.

The Magistrate committed the accused to take their trial at the forthcoming Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the first and the third accused on charges of assaulting with a knife, of robbing and of receiving stolen property, and the second accused on charges of robbing and receiving stolen property.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 24th December:—

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 15th October sanctioning the proposal to sell for removal, either by auction or by tenders, the grove of large trees at Sewri indicated on the litho. plan accompanying the Traffic Manager's letter, dated 10th July.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 12th December forwarding the following tenders received in response to the advertisement given in the Native papers and by hand bills for the cutting down and removal of the trees at Sewri:—

Tender's Name.
Vithoba Raghoba Chawn.
Lakshman Narayen Parker.
Damodher Moroba.
Kajee Mamoodally Saheb Kaya.
Cadur Abdul Rehman.

saying that there is some difficulty in estimating the value of the trees and suggesting that the Chief Engineer be asked to advise on the point and also as to which of the tenders, if any, should be accepted.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 17th December reporting that he does not consider that the trees are worth more than the highest offer, viz., Rs. 375, as some are of no value, and it will cost a good deal to cut down and remove them, and recommending that the highest tender that of Lakshman Narayen Parker be accepted on condition that he removes the trees in the other pointed out to him and completes the whole work in three months under a penalty.

Submitted plan showing the site of the grove and a statement giving the names of the different trees numbering 1,253.

Resolution.—The highest tender, viz., that of Lakshman Narayen Parker, is accepted, subject to the conditions mentioned by the Chief Engineer.

The following is the pilotage statement:—

	For week ending 30th Dec. 1907.	Total from 1st April to 30th Dec. 1907.	For week ending 30th Dec. 1906.	Total from 1st April to 30th December 1906.
Vessels piloted into Harbour	23	831	23	861
" " out of "	26	826	25	888
" transported	15	637	16	654
" attended to	1	79	1	124
" warped	1	26	...	24

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice DAVAR.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

215-07—Bicknell M and R Ramdas Damodar and another vs Damodar Jewandas—Unwalla and P Part heard
771-06—Craigie L and O—Gundas Narrondas and others vs The Advocate General of Bombay Little and Co N H & Co and W G and Co
For taking evidence on Chamber Summons.

In the matter of the Arbitration Act IX of 1899 and in the matter of the arbitration between Mahomed Yousuf Baun and others parties to suit No 220 of 1901 and another Ismail Oomerji Mangera—Ardeshir H D and Co Howaboo and others Petitioners Ismail Oomerji and others Respondent
Long Causes

60-07—Khunderao L and M—Nagardas Vatavaj vs Anandrao Bhai and others Bicknell M and M and M S B and Co
227-07—Bicknell M and M—Anandrao Bhai vs Sittabai widow and others Smetham B and Co K L and M
326-07—Bicknell M and M—Anandrao Bhai vs Lixmon Shivaji unakh and another Smetham B and K L and M
473-07—Thakurdas and Co—Shapoorji Burjorjee Fraser vs Dayal, Muljee Smetham B and Co,
520-07—Smetham B and Co—Dayal Muljee vs The Fraser Ice Factory D and others Thakurdas and Co,
230-07—Kanga and P—Haroon Adam vs Adarjee Jamsetjee Banthsky—Nanu H and Co,
302-07—Shamroo M and H Rustoomjee Jehanger vs Adarjee Jamsetjee Panthay Nanu H and Co,
600-25849-06—Mulla and M—Mowje Munji vs Kuverji Navrowji and others - Bhaishanker K and Gano M J and Mand others J and others
58-04—Thakurdas and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Pranjiwandas Vajiram—Matubhai J and M

(Before the Hon Mr Justice BEAMAN.)
Suits for hearing and Final Disposal
Long Causes.

247-07—Thakurdas and Co Fatechund Kirubchund the firm vs Alibai Kaderbhai and others Jamsetji Rand D part-heard
541-04—Craigi L and O—Karsondas Dharamsi vs Gungabai widow and anothers—M J and J
106-07—Dapbhay F and D—Zarcopjee Saldarmul vs Kikabhai Premchand and others—Premchand and Co
138-07—Malvi H M and R Jivandas Dhunji vs Keshowji Herjee—Dikshit D and S
488-07—Tyabji D and Co—Tricumdas Cooverji vs Ranchordas Canji—Payne and Co
492-07—Payne and Co—Sorabji Dadabhoy Lam and others vs Kruchsha Jamsetji Rahim Pestonji H and K
511-07—Kanga and P—Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani vs Bai Rahmatbai widow and M—Payne and Co
57-04—Tyabji D and Co—Suknanand Gurmukhrai and others vs Chandrabhan Mohanlaland other—Payne and Co
191-07—Khunderao L and M—Ganputrao Moroji Zooba vs Wamonrao Shamrao and others—S M and H and N H and Co
378-13381-03—M J and M Sahebram Nihalchand and others vs Karindan Chhotmal and others—Payne and Co
124-07—Mulla and K—Shankar Dagroo vs Pestonji Cowasji Cantinwala and others B B and N
769-06—Dinshaw and D—Lachmoodas Mooltanmul and another vs Ravatmal Tarachund and others—D F and D
604-06—R B and N—F H de Brito vs Karmally Meherally Patil—M J and M
839-01—E G W and Co—Munchershia Shapurji Narielwala and others—E D Sassoon
522-06—Tyabji D and Co—Khatoonbai, widow and others vs Gulchchal widow and others S B and Co
635-07—Jehangir G and B—Bhicaji Ramji Varekar vs Mukund Bhiwa and another—M R Vakil,

(Before the Hon Mr Justice MACLEOD)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long causes.

445-07—Dinshaw and D Fatehally Abdool Kayoon vs Ismail Peer Mahomed Jehangir and S Partheard
601-07—K L and M—Bapuji Petosha Kirtikar and another vs Narayen Venayek Kirtikar and—D F and D
370-07—Pestonji R and K—Miya Hoosmuddin Sharifudin vs Sharafuddin Amirudin—Captain and V
793-04—Wadia G and Co—Mandalal Thakersydas and another vs The Bank of Bombay and another—Crawford B and Bo,
482-06—Daphtary and F and D Shiwdas Nagindas vs Hari Yakbhadas Kallapdas—Edgelow G W, etc, etc,
347-07—Nadirshaw B Vakil—Bai Motibai widow vs Abdool Hoosein Moola Abdullah—Jamshedji and R
61-07—Ardeshir H D and Co—Zulikhabai widow and others vs Abba Gunny Noor Mahomed Patel and others—Thakurdas and Co
22-06—Edgelow G W and Co—Chagonlal Virchand vs Bapulal Lakubai—Bhaishanker K and G
479-06—Thakurdas and Co—Kikabhoy Premchand and another vs Lakmidas Motilal and others—Capt and V
523-06—Cap sin and V—Bai Ismail Rahbun vs Mahomed Ismail Rashay and others—Mulji and K Lists and Co
250-05—Payne and Co—Pestonji H J Rustomjee vs Rustomjee H J Rustomji and others—Thakurdas and Co Crawford B and Co
513-06—Ardeshir H D and Co Ahmed Karim Mahomed and others vs Monajibai widow and others—Mirza and M
410-06—Mirza M—Fatmabai widow and another vs Ahmed Karim and others Ardeshir H D and Co

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Horses Left in.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

The following are horses left in for to-morrow's races:—

THE TULLY-HO PLATE.—2 miles over 8 Flights:—Kipling (11st 7lbs), Marmalade III (10st 11lb), Lamrock (9st 11b), Seclusion (10st 12lbs), Greenstone, (9st 8lbs), Kingpin (9st), Chas Sepot (10st 3lbs), Betrayer (10st 11b), Trustee (10st).

THE NEW PLATE.—5 furlongs:—Lady Avon (10st 8lbs), Pat C (8st 2lbs), Runaway Girl (8st 6lbs), Marie Lloyd (7st 4lbs), Lady Grey, (10st 8lbs), Duplex II (8st 11lbs), Belle Cole (8st 4lbs), Belligfrent (7st). Wild Boy (9st 3lbs). Mandewille (8st 10lbs) Florrie (7st 11lbs).

JANUARY PLATE—Dividend handicap—1 mile 6 furlongs:—Seapray (10st 4lbs) Sir Roland (9st) Mareworth (8st 7lbs), Lord D. (8st), The Loch (9st 7lbs), Foy (8st 12lbs), Pelargonium II (8st 7lbs), Magician (8st), Cylinder (8st 10lbs) Bundah (9st 2lbs), Pure Gold (8st 5lbs), Windy (8st).

THE SCURRY HANDICAP—5 furlongs:—First Bell (10st 7lbs), Gyrtle (9st), Bomta II (8st 4lbs), Fortune (9st 7lbs), Wal (10st 3lbs), Miss Beryl (8st12lbs), Devon (8st 2lbs), Skipping Girl (6st), Circus Girl (10st), Larette (8st 10lbs) Son of a Gun (7st 12lbs), Matin Bell (9st), Flo (8st 9lbs) Mayroid (7st 12lbs), Fileen (9st), Brown Boy (8st 4lbs), Boliar (7st 6lbs).

THE METROPOLITAN—6 furlongs:—Sermon (10st 4lbs), Lovania (8st 9lbs), Lady Grey II (7st 3lbs), Ferndown 6st 5lbs), Stirabout (10st 4lbs) Botha (8st 3lbs) Manlock (7st), Saloon 6st 4lvs,) Golden Gleen (9st 12lbs) Paddys Darling (8st), Prince Lyon (6st 11lbs), Palindrome (6st) Annamqlloch (8st), Lady Avon (7st 3lbs), Sea Spray (6st 9lbs) Halaya (6st).

THE KING'S PLATE R. C:—Fitzgrafton (10st 3lbs), Boabdil (8st 2lbs). Cinder Bill (7st 3lbs), Digty Boy (6st), Billark (9st 8lbs), Misty Morn (7st 9lbs), Lord Barrymore (6st 10lbs), Beaumero (8st 10lbs), Honest Lady (9st 8lbs), Footprin (8st 8lbs), Palinerome (8st), Loyal, (6st), Killeevan (9st 11bs), The Master (8st 4lbs), Mercedes (7st 11b), Metal, Boy (8st 12lbs), Our State (8st 3lbs), Balzyeuse (6st 12lbs.)

YACHT CLUB RACES.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Sapphire	12 30	R H H Hopkins & Capt Muter R E
Turquoise	19 1	F. J. Preston
Eileen IV	Scr	Mr N N Wadia
Melody	16 21	Mr J R K Macbeth
Isca	22 50	H L Cleaver

Course No. 34+29 = 11·55 miles.—Time-limit 6-50 p.m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-35 p.m. to-day.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowance. M S	Entered by
Manikin	2 26	Officers R A
Saynara	3 15	A Erickson and A L Whitell
Erin	Scr	R W Fisher
Trixie	Scr	Officers Royal Scotts
Peewit	6 30	F V Evans and D Fraser
Flirt	Scr	J E Aspinwall

Course No. 39+2 = 475 miles.—Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-40 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time Allcos. M S	Entered by
Lapwing	2 3	Capt R S J Gillespie, R E
Maud	3 25	Officers R E
Coralie	6 9	A T Coop r
Jean	9 24	F N Mowbray
Tonitt	Scr	Dr F M Gibson
Meg	2 3	Lieut A G Trench R E
Curlew	3 24	Officers R A
Curlid	3 25	O A Wordsworth
Wigtail	3 25	R Carruthers
Clutha	6 9	Mr J J Welch
Valkyri	6 30	Mr H K Johnson

Course No. 39+2+2 = 82 miles.—Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

D CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-15 p. m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time Allcos. M S	Entered by
Swift	Scr	Sergt Major Giles R E
Swale	Scr	Sergt Knight R E
Invicta	7 51	Sapper Proud R E

Course No. 39 = 7·85 miles.—Time-limit—6-30 p. m.

SHIPS BOAT (SERVICE RIG RACE)—Sails at 3-15 p m, to-day.

Name of Boats.	Time Allcos. M S	Entered by
36' Pinnace I	Scr	H M S Hyacinth
36' Pinnace II	Scr	do
34' Cutter	9 9	do
30' Gig	13 44	do
36' Pinnace I	Scr	do
36' Pinnace II	Scr	do
30' Cutter I	13 44	do
30' Cutter II	13 44	do
30' Gig	12 51	do
27' Cutter I	17 39	H M S Fylgia
27' Cutter II	17 39	do
27' Cutter III	17 39	do
27' Cutter IV	17 39	do
27' Cutter V	17 39	do
26' Cutter	17 39	S M Defences
32' Gally	11 46	do

Course No. 39 = 7·85 miles.—Time-limit—6-80 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY RACES.

Fifth Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11.
TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The First Hopeful Plate, 2-50 p m
2nd Race—The Second Hopeful Plate, 3-20 p m
3rd Race—A Maiden Plate, 3-50 p m
4th Race—The Prongs Plate, 4-20 p m
5th Race—The Epsom Plate, 4-45 p m
6th Race—The Midget Handicap 5-15 p m
7th Race—The January Plate, 5-40 p m
8th Race—The 3rd, Hopeful Plate, 6-5 p m

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Colaba ... 2-25 p m
Church Gate ... 2-30 p m
Grant Road ... 2-36 p m
Arrives at Mahalaxmi 2-40 p m

BANDMANN'S NEW ENTERPRISE.

The news will be received with interest in Bombay that the well known "Corrick" Family who have for some time been performing at Calcutta are also expected here under the management of Mr. Maurice Bandmann. They intend to play at the Gaiety Theatre from the 17th to the 23rd instant. From the account that has appeared of their performances in some of the Calcutta papers, it can safely be predicted that they will receive a warm welcome here as well. On their way to Bombay they also intended to give two performances at Poona. It may be notified for the benefit of the Bombay public that the plan will shortly be on view at Messrs Rose and Co.

THE death has taken place at Cowbit (Lincolnshire), at the age of ninety, of Henry Pickering, who was one of the few representatives left of the hardy Fen fishermen and gunners. For sixty years he had shot over the Wash. He used to relate how, creeping up to a flock of wild duck on one occasion, he left fire with a muzzle-loader, when the birds were at rest, and bagged as many as twenty-one at a single discharge. With another shot he had killed at one time eight wild swans, and in Bourne Fen he had shot forty-two green plovers in one night.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath, says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE BISHOP AND THE CLERGY.

THE following is the comment of the Bishop of Bombay on the news published in regard to the cases of Mr. Bonney and Father Nicholson before the Metropolitan's Court:—

A paragraph under the above heading appears in your issue of yesterday giving certain information as to proceedings in the Consistory Court at Calcutta which had not reached me and which, on the face of it, is scarcely credible.

I learn from your article that the Court was opened on the 3rd instant, of this I had no notice and therefore could not have been represented.

In spite of my being neither present nor represented, we are told that the Metropolitan heard arguments on the other side, and, on these, ordered me to remove my inhibition of the Rev. A. Bonney until February 18—the date of the adjournment—and to refrain from dealing with the Rev. H. S. Nicholson's case until after that date.

In passing, I may say, that I had myself already two or three days previously intimated to Dr. Nicholson that I should take no further action as far as he was concerned until both his petition and that of Mr. Bonney should have been disposed of.

My illness, of which the Metropolitan has had long notice, was not the only ground on which I asked for an adjournment. There were certain preliminary questions regarding Mr. Bonney's petition which the Metropolitan was asked to answer before the trying of the case; as yet no answer on these questions has reached me. Father Nicholson's petition, received as late as the 22nd December, was in such a form that it had to be returned at once for correction and I have heard nothing of it since.

As for withdrawing the inhibition of Mr. Bonney until 18th February, it seems highly improbable that this could be asked of me on an absolutely partial hearing of the case, when I was neither present nor represented.

Last, but not least, it remains to be explained how all this information should have appeared in the Bombay press before it has reached me.

W. R. BOMBAY.

Dilkhoosh, Poona, January 9.

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 27TH DECEMBER.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Oriental," Commander W. B. Palmer, which arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with the English Mails of the 27th December, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Argall, Mrs and child
Alberth, Mr E H
Bridic, Mrs A and infant
Berry, Mr W
Hogg, Miss B
Heighton, Mr A D S
Marrs, M H
Marskell, Mr S W
Smith, Miss M
Shephard, M E
Tucker, Miss
Webb, Mr James

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bolus, Miss
Bolus, Miss E G
Bird, Mr G R
Clark, Mr G
Cable, Mr G P
Crawford, Mr L
Fell, Mr G P R
Hildebe and Maj
Kennell, Capt A M
Langer, Mr F W and Mrs McLaughlin, Mr J
Mathews, Mr G H B
Skinner, Mr W
Winsor, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Bennetto, Mr C D
Haggie, Mr R H
McCook, Profess J J
McCook, Miss F A
Rawson, Mr Frank
Vaughan, Mr E L

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's Steamer "Oriental," Captain Palmer, will sail to-day for Aden, &c., with the English Mail of the 11th January, a general cargo and the following passengers:—

Abbott, Mr M
Ashburner, Capt H V
Bezon Fakirjee Eduljee, Mr
Bezonjee Mr Master, D
Cardale, Miss
Cursetjee Cowasjee, Mr
Dinshaw, Mrs H C
Dinshaw, Mrs D H C
Dinshaw, Mr F H C
Fink, Mr C C
Hurll, Mr P
James, Mr R
Jehangir Kbras, Mr
Kassromalls, Mr C
Ker, Mr L B
Leake, Miss A Martin
Ledoux, Mr E
Mainwaring, Mrs and child
Mody, Mr A
Moore, Mr
Murat, Mr and Mrs
Nusserwanjee, Brush Mr
Ormiston, Mr
Pears, Mr
Saise, Dr W
Sanjara, Mr
Sheld, Mr
Sorabjee Dinshaw, Mr
Weeden, Revd E St C
Biles, Professor and Mrs
Biles, Miss
Hince, Mr
Cabello, Mr J S P M
Maflin, Mr L
Mackinnon, Mrs A N and child
Billinghurst, Mr P
Walsey, Mr A
Sa, Mr Ambrosis
Mitra, Mr
Wares, Mr D H
Wares, Mis
Nomico, Mr C G
Bell, Mr H F E
Winter, Dr G S

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—From Dec. 20 to Dec. 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col G P Ranken, 1 A
Lieut-Col C H U Price, 129 Bel
Capt A F Stewart, 116 Mah
Capt F S I Murray, S and T Corps
Capt F T Thompson, I M S
Capt A W Overbeck Wright, I M S
Capt H C Hill, 110 Malt L I
Lieut F A Don, S and T Corps
Lieut W G A Brett, 76 Punj
Lieut A E B Byrch, 117 Mah
Lieut M H Simonds, 7h H Lrs

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major M L Hornby, 56 Punj, 6 mo M C
Major F W H Forteath, S and T Corps, to 31/3/08
Capt G D P Swinley, 14 S., to 7-2-08
Capt J M Bruce, 87 Punj, to date of arrival by Assaye
Capt A D Cox, 69 Punj, 3 mo M C
Lieut A C Ross, 20 D Horse, 6 mo M C
Lieut H G Turner, 106 Hazara Prs, 6 mo M C
Major W H Fasken, 10th Lrs
Sub-Lieut F V Wilson, R I M, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Col H B Vaughan, 7 Raj
Major A E Barnard, 30 Lrs
Major C Burrard, 120 Raj
Major A P A Elphinstone, 106 Hazara Prs
Major C F T Murray, S and T Corps
Capt G C Burn, I A
Capt J M Bruce, 87 Punj
Capt H E Garstin, R A
Capt H Clarke, R A
Capt P G H Hogg, R E
Capt C E Bateman-Champain, 5 G R
Capt H E Browne, 47 Sikhs
Capt L R Hogge, 47 Sikhs
Capt P E Knapp, 51 Sikhs F F
Lieut T M Carpendale, 8 Cov
Lieut H E Weeks, 4 G R
Lieut R A H Robertson, 30 Punj
Lieut R M F Patrick, 42 Deoli R
Lieut E J H Haughton, 105 M L I
Lieut W Macready, 120 Raj
Lieut K B McKenzie, 123 Rifles
Nursing Sister C E Pocock, Q A M N S I

From Dec., 24 to Dec. 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major J P Blakeway, R E B
Major W R Morton, R E B
Mr C W W Hope, C Cov
Mr

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1908.

A STUDY IN LOW ANIMAL LIFE.

ONE of the most pleasing studies in Indian animal and plant life which we have read for a long time is Colonel Cunningham's "Plagues and Pleasures of Life in Bengal." Those to whom the title suggests malignant diseases, the haunting fear of political unrest or the servant worries incidental to Anglo-Indian life, will be grievously disappointed, for the present volume is nothing more nor less than an unassuming study of Bengal *flora* and *fauna* such as can be observed and, according to their nature, welcomed or spurned in any average house and garden of Lower Bengal. A moment's reflection will, however, make it plain that a shrewd observer with a ready pen must be able to tell those less gifted with opportunity, power of observation or scientific knowledge, much that is worth hearing about the many insect pests at least which conspire to torment human sojourners in this country and to ruin their worldly goods. Colonel Cunningham is a keen naturalist and during a long life's work in India had unique opportunities for the study of animal and plant life. His present work is divided into two parts entitled "The Smaller Inmates of Houses and Gardens" and "The Seasons in a Bengal Garden." The volume throughout is well written, well printed and adequately illustrated. It also contains a good index. Of the inmates—generally uninvited inmates—of our bungalows and gardens the much described bee and wasp are amongst the most interesting in habit and receive due notice from the author. But these intelligent creatures have been fully studied before by Lord Avebury and others, and the Indian varieties are not generically different from their European cousins—except that their stings are usually less noxious—so the reader will probably find more pleasure in Colonel Cunningham's account of the habits of more characteristically oriental scourges, together with his recommendations as to the curtailment of their ravages. Ants are the first amongst the destructive forces with which the Indian housekeeper has to reckon. As pillagers of our food they are too well known to need mention. Nor do we require to be warned about the nasty bites which the arms and legs may sustain at the huge jaws of those monstrous black ants which sometimes infest bathrooms, or of the discomfort which many an autumn dinner party endures from newly-born swarms of winged ants which emerge suddenly from holes in the earth and obscure the lamps, falling in shovel-fulls upon the cloth and dishes. But it is well to remember that ants are amongst the most persistent of garden foes and that protective measures must be cautiously applied. The vicious little red fiends can make their presence felt by bites or stings of cruel power, but even a colony of the common black and brown *Sima rufogmigra* placed the author's hands *hors de combat* for several days when he somewhat carelessly attempted to dislodge them from a favourite tree. Indian readers will probably gloat over the account of white ants in Chapter VII. As they are not ants at all but really "relatives of dragonflies or may-flies" it is rather unfair that the ant family should have laid to its charge—in the popular mind, at least, the havoc wrought by these destructive fiends. Fortunately their ravages in Bombay, as in Calcutta, are limited as they little esteem damp heat and flourish more abundantly in drier regions. A similar peculiarity is their extreme dislike to sunlight, a peculiarity which leads them to work as long as possible under the natural cover of any material which they may have invaded, and this habit of working in covered ways and secretly undermining beams and boards makes their detection much more difficult just as it renders more acute the danger to be apprehended from their depredations. The best method of attacking white ants is to apply to the threatened material a solution of corrosive sublimate, though a dose of strong brown carbolic acid is very efficient. Corrosive sublimate is the staunchest ally of the Indian memsahib, for it is equally useful in the preservation of woodwork against white ants, of rugs or precious fabrics against the many animals which fatten on them, and of books, which are so ceaselessly attacked by moulds, cockroaches, fish-insects and book worms. The book over, unless he finds that an application of spirit varnish is sufficient, should have his treasures washed with a strong solution of corrosive sublimate, which can be applied to board, back and fly-leaves with a thick brush. If this were done as soon as the books are bought we should not so often hear the plaintive remark—sometimes made as an excuse for carelessness or the loss of literary interest—"But of course books won't keep in this awful country."

Colonel Cunningham has some sage remarks on fleas, which are somehow regarded as more decorous in India than in Europe. In Himalayan districts they assume Brobdignagian proportions and the bigger they are the more affectionate do they appear towards man. Why fleas so much abound in the East we have never quite found out, but certain it is that the eggs are deposited and hatched in great quantities in grass, and the more grass there is near a house the more likely is the house to be invaded. Dogs cannot be kept free of fleas unless they are forbidden the compound and their lives made miserable by imprisonment. But for purging a house of fleas corrosive sublimate is again invaluable, and MacDougal's carbolic powder is recommended by the author of the present work. From fleas to flies is no far cry and we all know what plagues flies are capable of becoming in hot countries where they are enabled to multiply ceaselessly. Unfortunately flies seem to prefer densely populated regions and have developed into something not far short of a parasite of man—and horses. In climates where humidity is at all pronounced flies are not so thirsty and therefore not so eager to absorb the stores of moisture from the human body as in drier places. That is why, for instance, Poona is more fly-infested than Bombay. Various remedies are suggested against flies, such as saucers containing strong infusions of quassia and fragments of bricks. The fly alights on a piece of brick and eagerly drinks the poisonous liquid. It is difficult to find traps of equal efficacy for mosquitoes as they are more wily and—like a "man-eater"—more difficult to please. The only thing is to destroy the larvæ if we wish to prevent plagues of mosquitoes; when the numbers of the matured insects are few they can be more or less well evaded, and that in the interests of health they ought to be evaded medical science has authoritatively declared. Of the other household plagues we have little to say, but it is interesting to be reminded that the homely cockroach in his book orgies prefers cloth bindings of an umber colour and it is a matter for pride that Europeans have nearly succeeded in driving out the bug from their abodes. With our predecessors in the days of John Company their visitations were a constant source of complaint, but the offensive bug is steadily receding before civilisation. Colonel Cunningham details a particularly horrifying experience of bugdom in Chapter IX, under the ironical page-heading of "An Alluring Couch."

The second portion of the book traces the advance of the seasons in a Calcutta garden, and deals in a most fascinating way with tree and plant life in the hot weather, the rains and the cold weather. Various insects are of interest in this connection as when the advent of fireflies and still more of brown dragon-flies gives sure and certain promise that the monsoon is at hand. An instance of unusually heavy rain is recorded at Calcutta. In 1890 eight inches fell in a single night, a worse infliction than the ten inches in 24 hours which Bombay laboured under last July. The environs of the metropolis were one vast lake; horses hardly could stem the strong currents in the streets and large fish were caught in the road beside the author's house. Again there is a vivid picture of terrifying heat in June, 1869. The thermometer stood at 98 degrees day and night, a temperature which is more lethal in Bombay or Calcutta than 120 would be in a dry atmosphere. There was no breeze and no dew; punkhas could give rise to no appreciable evaporation. "While things were at their worst business was almost wholly suspended; the courts were closed; the hospitals overflowed with cases of heat-apoplexy; people were afraid to take their horses out, and even the owners of the wretched traps which represented cabs and were drawn by country-bred ponies ordinarily invulnerable to local climatic outrages, would not supply them except in early morning or late evening." The effect of climatic changes on bird and animal life is well noted and Colonel Cunningham is indeed a very faithful observer of the varied sights and sounds with which an Indian garden teems the subject of snakes being the only serious omission. The book is really a fascinating resume of a whole hearted and instructed naturalist's observations during nearly forty years. As such it can be confidently recommended to all naturalists, especially those whose opportunities for observation have been more meagre. As it is we have only touched on some of the lighter points of interest with which the volume abounds.

CANADA AND JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

REUTER has kept us informed by various telegrams this week as to the probable good result of the negotiations lately concluded between Japan and Canada over the immigration difficulty. We may then hope that this knotty question between the two friendly nations will be soon settled satisfactorily for the present at least. But there are many circumstances which lead us to fear that a settlement, if arrived at, would be only satisfactory for the time being, and the subject will cause trouble again before long. The question of the continued immigration of the Japanese is vexing the entire Pacific coast of America, and the United States and Canada are at one in this matter. The Californians are in dread earnest to check the influx of the yellow people in their State, and they seem to care little for the fact that their Republic is on very friendly terms with Japan. President Roosevelt owes a good deal of his unpopularity to his zeal on behalf of that Power. The Canadians are not so wild as the Californians but none the less acutely do they feel on this point. They are of course checked by their loyalty to England, which is the friend and ally of the obnoxious Japanese, from acting wildly, to them, though at times as in September last, their feelings get the better of them and give rise to disorderly acts on their part. The Canadian Government has more power to enforce the law in British Columbia then President Roosevelt possesses at California. But even that Government is bound to take heed of the sentiments of the people under it. That sentiment is dead against any more immigration of the Japanese who, unchecked, would overrun British Columbia and be a political menace of the most serious kind. The question is not so much social and economic as political everywhere, in Canada, in California, as in Australia and South Africa. The yellow race would swamp the white of a certainty in the future; and this is a contingency which no true Briton, let alone an Imperialist, can contemplate with indifference. In the case of Canada, a thoughtful writer, Mr. W. Z. Courtney, thus describes the peril. "If Japanese immigration is unrestricted the Japanese would be in a great majority in British Columbia in less than a decade. There can be no doubt white labour would simply be submerged by the yellow flood. The colony might remain for a time under the British flag, but would ultimately cease to be in any sense a British Colony. In the long run there would be a racial war, and either British Columbia would become part of the United States, or the Japanese would maintain their footing upon the Pacific slope under their own flag. Upon one side of the Ocean there is the vast reservoir of Asiatic labour able to work and think and fight as well as white democracy. Upon the other side of the Ocean, from the Coast to the crest of the Rockies there is the splendid and largely unoccupied region which cannot be fully developed by European immigration for many decades to come. The problem so stated looks serious now. It will look more serious yet before the century reaches its second quarter, unless this writer much mistakes. It is in any case sufficiently clear that on the Pacific slope, even more emphatically than in Australia, an unrestricted Asiatic invasion means the rapid submerging of white labour. This is what no sane politician can advocate. It is what every thoughtful Imperialist must resist. That white labour should strive against the yellow flood is a mere inevitable expression of the instinct of self-preservation." This puts the whole case strongly and frankly. We doubt whether the new immigration regulations about which Reuter informed us the other day will meet the exigencies of the situation, as they will merely check Japanese coming from Hawaii and other places, but will not affect those coming direct from Japan. But these latter immigrants are numerous enough. During the first eight months of the year just brought to a close, and immediately before the outbreak at Vancouver last September, five thousand Japanese landed in British Columbia. If they are allowed to enter in such numbers, it is not difficult to imagine that in a few years they will form an overwhelming majority of the population of British Columbia which is only two hundred thousand, whilst that country is larger than the German Empire. The Japanese immigrants are amazingly prosperous even in California, and in Columbia they will be more so and engross much of its wealth. The danger that the entire country of British Columbia will become within twenty years a Japanese rather than a British colonyis not at all illusory. It will not be obviated, we are afraid, by the regulations which are said to be framed just now prohibiting immigration from Hawaii and but leaving free the influx from Japan itself. To fix the total Japanese immigration at a fair annual figure would be some way out of the difficulty created by this very grave problem which British statesmen have to face in the first quarter of the present century, not only in Canada but in other parts of the Empire also.

THE NEWEST C. V. O.

His Majesty the King, who is always doing tactful things, has graciously noticed the ninetieth birthday of Mr. Frith, the nonagenarian painter, by conferring upon him the C. V. O. The last veteran whose birthday King Edward graciously noticed was the hundredth anniversary of the advent of Manuel Garcia; and a few weeks since His Majesty presented Miss Florence Nightingale with the Order of Merit in her eighty-eight year. It is such kindly acts as these that create such tender affection for the King in the hearts of his subjects. For many years Mr. Frith has been little heard of, but time was when his name was one to conjure with among contemporary painters. Ninety years have passed away since the wife of a certain village tavern keeper in Yorkshire presented her spouse with a son who was destined to paint some of the finest pictures of the nineteenth century. The publican, albeit no artist, saw his child's genius develop naturally on door posts and railings, and he decided that his son must go to the Academy. And he went. And at the end of his long career he wrote his reminiscences, with a refreshing candour which is worthy of imitation by the least of us. "I know very well that I never was, nor under any circumstances could have become, a great artist; but I am a very successful one," wrote Mr. Frith. The last sentence contains more truth than the first. Frith was extremely lucky in his efforts, and in all his long career he never had but one picture rejected. In 1840 he sent his first Picture to the Academy—"Malvolio cross-gartered before Countess Olivia." The next year he was hung "on the line" and was never off it during fifty subsequent years. In 1854 Mr. Frith exhibited the first of those pictures with which his name will be indissolubly linked in Art—large and realistic representations of big groups of every-day people, dressed in the fashions of the moment, and engaged in some characteristic collective occupation. It was called "Ramsgate Sands." Four years later he finished his "Derby Day" which now hangs in the National Gallery—a splendidly representative specimen of what was once held to be best in our national art. Queen Victoria and her husband were great admirers of Mr. Frith's work, and they gave him several commissions, one of which was to paint the official picture of the marriage of the present King and Queen, so that Their Majesties have special reason for honouring the artist in his old age. Frith was no time server, or he could have achieved a knighthood before most of us were born. In his heyday he broke the record for big figures for the works of living artists. Four and five thousand pounds was not a very rare sum for a Frith, though probably none of his canvases would fetch either figure now-a-days. Mr. Frith is a man whose life has been much blessed.

THE Bank of Bengal has raised its rate to eight per cent.

THE coolies arrested in connection with the recent attempt to derail the Lieutenant-Governor's train will be tried at Midnapore shortly.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Delta," with the China Mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Sunday the 12th instant.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer "Kagoshima Maru" left Singapore for Hongkong, and the s.s. "Totomi Maru" left Moji for Hongkong, both on the 8th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Vorwaerts," from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 9th instant and is due here on the 15th instant, at 6 a.m.

AN earthquake of some magnitude was recorded in Ceylon on the 30th December, commencing at 11-37 a. m. and lasting for nearly 2½ hours.

THE post of Secretary of the Lucknow Races and Mahomed Bagh Club, rendered vacant by the death of Major Ensor, is to be filled by Mr. Deane, well known in Bombay racing circles.

THE engagement is announced of Mr. Ernest S. Stephens, of Kudua-Karnam Estate, Peermade, Travancore (formerly of Ceylon), with Miss A. E. Crump, daughter of the late Rev. C. H. Crump.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

HONOURING THE MUTINY VETERANS.

Count Okuma and India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

The "Daily Telegraph" is to be congratulated on the unqualified success of the entertainment it so generously provided for the mutiny veterans at the Albert Hall on Monday. The affair was well managed and although the vast amphitheatre at South Kensington has been the scene of many memorable and stirring gatherings, none have quite approached in historic interest the unique assembly presided over by Lord Roberts. I must confess to feeling some sympathy with those who think that it should not have been left to Lord Burnham to honour the survivors of that "immortal drama" as Lord Curzon in his eloquent speech described the mutiny. If the old soldiers could not have been the guests of the Government on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the '57 campaign, the general public would only too gladly have welcomed the opportunity of joining to defray the expenses. Perhaps it is not too late to do something in this way. A dinner is very well in its way, but a fund from which the poorer of the aged warriors could be given a weekly sum of money would be more useful. Cannot the proprietors of the "Daily Telegraph" start such a movement? Reuter has sent you a portion of the telegram sent to the Albert Hall by His Majesty. Here is the full text:—"I shall be glad if you could make known to the veterans who are assembled at the Royal Albert Hall to-day under your chairmanship my great satisfaction at learning how large a number of the survivors who took part in the memorable Indian Mutiny of 1857 are able to be present on such an interesting occasion. I speak in the name of the whole Empire when I say that we deeply appreciate the conspicuous services rendered by them, and their comrades who have now passed away, under most trying circumstances and with a gallantry and an endurance which were the means, under Providence, of saving the Indian Empire from a grave peril." The Viceroy's message was as follows:—Calcutta, December 23.—"Hearty good wishes to historic gathering of the Indian Mutiny veterans, whose services in the hour of peril can never be forgotten." Lord Kitchener cabled: "Please convey the hearty greetings and good wishes of the Army in India to Mutiny veterans. Their past gallant deeds are not forgotten in this country. We all wish them a pleasant evening and a happy New Year." Besides numerous distinguished officers the occupants of the Committee table in the orchestra included Lord Curzon, who sat on Lord Roberts's immediate right, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Steuart Bayley and Mr. Rudyard Kipling. The latter's contribution to the proceedings was the following little poem recited by one of our best known actors:—

1857-1907.

To-day, across our fathers' graves,
The astonished years reveal,
The remnant of that desperate host,
Which cleansed our East with steel.

Hail and farewell! We greet you here,
With tears that none will scorn—
O keepers of the house of old,
Or ever we were born!

One service more we dare to ask,
Pray for us, heroes, pray,
That when Fate lays on us our task,
We do not shame the day.

I do not know whether Mr. Morley was invited or not. At any rate he was not present nor were any members of the Government. There was only one toast besides that of the King, namely, "The Survivors of the Indian Mutiny." In proposing this toast Lord Curzon said:—

The ceremony in which we are taking part to-day—for it is a ceremony much more than it is a festival—is the natural complement of an incident that occured at the Delhi Durbar close upon five years ago. There we were commemorating the Coronation of our King, whose gracious message has just been read. In the great amphitheatre built within sight of the famous ridge were assembled the princes of India, the civil and military officers, and the representatives of all the peoples and races of the mightiest Empire that East or West has ever seen. Suddenly there walked into the arena, unexpected by the audience and unannounced, a small and tottering band of veterans, some of them in civil dress, others of them in old and frayed uniforms, but all of them bearing the medals and the ribands on their breasts that told a glorious tale. A whisper went round that they were the Indian survivors of the Mutiny, who had been bidden to that famous scene of their heroism and their bravery nearly fifty years before. As soon as this fact was known, a roar of acclamation burst from the vast assemblage, and amid shouting and tears, for even strong men broke down and wept, the veterans, the heroes of the great rebellion passed to their appointed seats. Well, what India did for its Indian veterans on that occasion, England, by the liberality of a great newspaper and its proprietors—is doing for the English survivors to-day.

Another passage from Lord Curzon's excellent speech may be quoted: "Never let it be forgotton," he said, "that the result of the Mutiny was not merely an India victorious, but an India pacified, united, and started once more upon a wondrous career of advance and expansion. Bitterness has gone out of their minds as it has out of ours, and the bloodstains have been wiped out in the hearts of both, just as in that beautiful garden at Lucknow they are covered up with brightness and verdure and the blossoming of flowers." This was well said and may perhaps mollify the not inconsiderable number of people who question whether it was wise in the present state of affairs in India to celebrate the Mutiny Jubilee with so much beating of drums.

COUNT OKUMA AND INDIA.

Reuter's Agency caused somewhat of a sensation on Monday by circulating a translation of "a remarkable speech delivered by Count Okuma before the Kobe Chamber of Commerce, particulars of which," it was added, "have hitherto not reached this country." The translation which it seems was made by the "Kobe Herald" from a Japanese paper is as follows:—"India and the South Sea would also be very good markets for your goods. You must not be content with them, however; you should go to Europe, too, from time to time. You need not make use of foreign steamers. You can go everywhere by Japanese vessels. Any place where the Japanese flag flies may be regarded as Japan. In this sense the Japanese dominion extends to the Pacific, the Chinese waters, the Indian Ocean, and Korea. You can go everywhere with ease and pleasure under the protection of the Japanese fleet. Being oppressed by the Europeans, the three hundred million people of India are looking for Japanese protection. They have commenced to boycott European merchandise. If, therefore, the Japanese let the chance slip by and do not go to India, the Indians will be disappointed. If one will not take gifts from Heaven, Heaven may send a misfortune. From old times India has been a land of treasure. Alexander the Great obtained there treasure sufficient to load one hundred camels, and Mahomet and Attila also obtained riches from India. Why should the Japanese not stretch out their hands towards that country, now that the people are looking to the Japanese? The Japanese ought to go to India, the South Ocean, and other parts of the world." Of course the particular thing that seemed so extraordinary was the statement that three hundred million people of India are being oppressed by the Europeans and are looking to Japan for protection. I cannot help thinking that when Reuter's London Office sent out the above to the English newspapers it had overlooked a translation of another very different speech of Count Okuma printed in the "Times" only two days earlier. The last mentioned speech was delivered by the Count on the occasion of the first meeting of the Indo-Japanese Association of which he is President. I call a few sentences:—"We are informed that some natives of the country have recently been crying for independence against the British Administration. Nothing could be more ill-considered or foolish. . . Let them abolish their own pernicious systems and customs to start with, and elevate themselves up to the mark of the Englishmen in character, in morality, in knowledge, then they need not bother themselves about struggling for independence, for freedom will come to them of itself." "I assert that the Hindus have every reason to express their heartfelt gratitude to the English for their benevolence." The present generation of Hindus could not be too repeatedly exhorted to bear in mind that they are happy because they are ruled by Great Britain. England is a truly liberal country, and a generous one as well, and the Emperor of India and King of England is a benevolent Sovereign peerless under the sun. The spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race is a crystal of rightcousness and humanity." Finally Count Okuma warned the Indians against the foolish disturbance created by their Swadeshi movements, and exhorted them once more, "as a sincere and intimate friend of the Indian nation," to root out their antiquated customs and bad habits, and to work out their own salvation. Of course the expected repudiation of the startling statement attributed to the Count doubtless by inadvertence in the "Kobe Herald" translations arrived in due course. It was full, emphatic and satisfactory. It seems that contradictions were published in Japan three weeks ago. It is a thousand pities that these contradictions were not cabled to Reuter's London office. If this had been done this much to be regretted contretemps would not have occurred.

POLITICS.

Politics, like the poor, are always with us, though in Christmas week we generally hear and think more about the latter than of the former. On this side of the Tweed, at any rate,—the celebration of the supreme Christian festival is not in Scotland, as everybody knows, what it is in England—the voice of the politician has not been heard in the land since the end of last week and the unseemly attempt of an enterprising ha' penny paper to interest us on Christmas Day with details—"sous reserve" of course!—of an alleged meditated reconstruction of the Cabinet left us unmoved. In a few hours this blissful respite will be over and we shall all be discussing the chances of the Liberals retaining the seat in Herefordshire just vacated by the death of Colonel Alan Gardner better known in India and some other parts of the world as an enthusiastic shikari than as an industrious Parliamentarian. His predecessor, Captain Clive, has a good chance of becoming Colonel Gardner's successor unless the Government's land policy has made a strong impression upon the bucolic mind. But the Liberal majority at the general election was only just over three hundred, and Colonel Gardner was a popular favourite. The land question must also be a consideration in the other pending by-election, Devon (Ashburton Division), but here the Liberals ought to hold their own though they are not exceptionally fortunate in their candidate. Mr. Roden Buxton is what Mr. Morley would call an "impatient idealist" and as different from the late member, now Mr. Justice Eve, as say Dr. Rutherford, M. P., is from Mr. T. D. Rees, M.P. Major Renton, of whose differences with his constituents you have heard by telegraph, is not the only Liberal M. P. who is causing trouble to his friends and joy to his opponents by kicking over the traces. Lord Dalmeny has come into conflict with the Mid Lothian Liberal Association and the matter, we are told this morning, is to be considered by that body at its annual meeting next month. If it be true that Lord Rosebery's son and heir is not to address any more meetings of his constituents in the meantime, his relations with the local Liberal Association must be strained. The principal stumbling block would seem to be Lord Dalmeny's criticism of the Scotish Small Landholders Bill, a measure against which his father has taken such a decided line. Major Renton's case is a curious one. A few weeks ago the Gainsborough Liberal Association asked him to continue his membership notwithstanding his backsliding, and the letter in which he expressed his consent must have made a good many Liberals feel somewhat uneasy. The Association now endeavour to extricate themselves from a humiliating position by explaining that when they asked him not to resign they thought the Major was still a Liberal, though a Liberal with a difference. They now consider that he has become an adherent of the Conservative party and that in the circumstances he should apply for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. As you have heard, he says "No thank you," but whether he will persist on his refusal to resign remains to be seen. Some people including Sir John Redmond think that we shall have a general election shortly; others that barring accidents the present Parliament will not be dissolved until 1910. If the wirepullers of the Liberal party try to force Major Renton to give up his seat it will look as if a fresh appeal to the constituencies is remote. At the general election of 1880 the late Sir W. T. Marriott was returned by the Brighton Liberals. In 1884 he changed sides, accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and stood as a Conservative. His pluck was rewarded by his being re-elected by a majority of nearly 1,500 over so strong an antagonist as Mr., now Lord Justice, Romer. As to the Cabinet changes alluded to above the paper itself prints the report "under reserve" and it is obvious that it is all mere guess work. Still there are circumstances which may necessitate a reshuffling of the Ministry before long, and it may be interesting to reproduce the forecast referred to. Here it is. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Herbert Gladstone to go to the Upper House, Mr. Asquith to become First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Lloyd George Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Burns Home Secretary, Mr. Churchill President of the Board of Trade, Mr. L. Harcourt President of the Local Government Board, and the Master of Elibank First Commissioner of Works. I forgot to add that according to this prediction Lord Ripon retires and his place as Lord Priory Seal is taken by the Prime Minister. *Apropos* I learn that Lord Ripon's health is better and as the duties of Lord Priory Seal are, I believe, practically nil, I do not see why he should go. He might, however, wish to be relieved of the leadership in the House of Lords but Lord Crewe has proved an efficient substitute. And how, except on grounds of ill health, can Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman possibly accept a peerage in view of his agitation against the House of Lords?

BIG GAME IN INDIA.

An interesting and amusing letter in this morning's "Times" from Mr. J. D. Rees, M.P., backs up the suggestion made by Mr. Reginald Gilbert at the Society of Arts a fornight ago that rewards for killing tigers other than man-eaters should now cease. There would be no difficulty in differentiating, for according to Mr. Rees man-eaters are "far better known to the villagers in India than murderers are to the police in Europe." By "Europe" I suppose he means that small portion of it which is known to us as New Scotland Yard. By the way, the police authorities have found a skilful apologist in the person of Sir Herbert Stephen, son of the FitzJames Stephen of Indian fame. Sir Herbert deals with six cases that have baffled our inefficient detectives, and disposes of them as follows:—1. The Merstham tunnel crime.—It is pretty generally known that, in the opinion of some of those best qualified to judge, this was not a crime, but an accident. 2. The murder of an artist in Bayswater.—If the authorities thought, as it is commonly believed that they did, that the escape of the murderer was a much smaller public misfortune than his trial would have been, nobody who has much experience of criminal trials is likely to disagree with them. 3. One person at least has been brought to justice in respect of the cattle-maiming outrages in Staffordshire (or Cheshire?). 4. The theft of jewels from Dublin Castle was a matter, primarily at all events, with which "Scotland Yard" had nothing to do. 5. It is difficult for readers of "Raffles" to take a very solemn view of the theft of the Ascot Cup. 6. The liability of such woman as Dimmock to be murdered in circumstances highly unfavourable to the detection of the murderer, is a commonplace too obvious to require the support of argument. But "revenons à nos tigres." Mr. Rees pleads for a "differential tariff" in the interests of the poor cultivators whose crops are protected from "the head of deer and the sounder of pig" by the much persecuted stripes who is apparently a sort of watch dog to the ryot. Mr. Rees, as he reminds us, has on two occasions ineffectively raised his voice at Westminster against indiscriminate slaughter of tigers, though naturally "his action" was regarded as absurd in certain quarters by the House of Commons wherein the creed obtains that all tigers are man-eaters, all Anglo-Indian administrators, oppressors, and all Bengali Baboos angels of light. He further declares that man-eaters are responsible for quite a small number of the deaths from wild animals in India, "and, as the truth should be told regardless of the feelings of party politicians, they are generally females." What do the Sisters Pankhurst think of that? Unless I am much mistaken, they and the other suffragettes will make Mr. Rees suffer for his indirect but cruel insult to the sacred cause of Female Emancipation

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

PROTEST MEETING IN LONDON.

Lord Ampthill's Views.

NOTABLE EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY.

MR. GANDHI SENTENCED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

A crowded meeting to protest against the Transvaal legislation was held in the Caxton Hall to-day, under the presidency of Lord Ampthill.

Lord Roberts and many Members of the House of Commons telegraphed their sympathy with the meeting.

A Resolution was adopted, disapproving the Tranvaal restrictions and regretting the Imperial Government had sanctioned the legislation.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

At the Caxton Hall meeting yesterday, Lord Ampthill referred to India as the strategical pivot of the Empire. The colonies, he said, should respect the promises of the Imperial Government to India. The colonies only needed to be approached in a proper manner.

The Immigration Act might easily be assented to with the stipulation that registration should be revised.

He hoped that Lord Elgin would yet act for the National Honour.

Sir M. Bhownaggree and Sir W. Wedderburn were the movers of amendments regretting the sanction of the Imperial Government to the Transvaal Immigration Act, and appealing to Lord Elgin to intervene.

Mr. Rees, M. P., was received with hisses when moving an amendment, which was not accepted, objecting to the word "humiliating" as being offensive to the Colony.

Mr. Frank Smith, on behalf of the workmen, moved an amendment insisting on equal rights for all British subjects irrespective of colour.

Lord Ampthill refused to accept the amendment which was rejected.

LATER.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that Mr. Gandhi and five others have been sentenced to two months' imprisonment without hard labour.

LORD CROMER ON FREE TRADE.

Condemns Old Age Pensions.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

Lord Cromer, addressing the Unionist Free Trade Club at Glasgow, said he preferred to adhere to an antiquated fiscal faith of proved merit than to rush blindfold into unknown and radical changes

He denied that he was a Protectionist in Egypt and said that the fiscal policy of Egypt of late years has been based on free trade principles. The customs were levied for revenue and not for protective purposes.

Lord Cromer deprecated strongly Old Age Pensions which would eradicate self-help, the mainstay of our national character, and would oblige the thrifty to support the unthrifty.

HONOURS FOR MR. FRITH.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

His Majesty the King has conferred the Commandership of the Victorian Order on Mr. Frith, the Royal Academician, on the occasion of his ninetieth birthday.

RIOTS IN CHINA.

Attack on a Mission.

FOREIGNERS SAFE.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

Reuter wires from Shanghai that news has been received there that rioters in the Province of Chekiang near Kashing have destroyed the Yamen; and burnt the Protestant Chapel and School. The foreigners are safe.

OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.

County Councillor Shot.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

A County Councillor, while driving at Ennis in Ireland, was shot yesterday in order to prevent him voting at the election of the Returning Officer.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

More Hopeful Outlook

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

The Cotton Crisis has assumed a more hopeful outlook as the result of unofficial negotiations yesterday.

LATER.

The suggestion is put forward that Lord James should arbitrate in the cotton dispute.

THE VETERANS' FUND.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool has opened a Crimean and Mutiny Veterans Fund.

BANK OF FRANCE RATE.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

The Bank of France rate of discount, has been reduced to 3½ per cent.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

The Third Test Match.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

Telegrams from Adelaide state that in the third Test Match, Australia going in first have scored 279 runs for the loss of nine wickets. Macartney contributed 75 of this total.

RAID ON ITALIAN SOMALILAND.

Many Killed.

PROTEST SENT TO KING MENELIK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

Two thousand Abyssinians, on the 12th December, made an incursion into Italian Somaliland, plundering, killing, and capturing a number of traders.

A conflict ensued between the raiders and the Askaris in the Italian service, in which both sides suffered heavy losses.

The Italian Charge d'Affaires at Adisabeba has been instructed to formally protest to King Menelik and to demand the punishment of the raiders and compensation, but it is believed that the raid was organised by a frontier chief and that King Menelik was ignorant of it.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

The Abyssinian affair is regarded seriously in Rome.

The newspapers express confidence that the Emperor Menelik will take action to prevent any recurrence of the trouble.

It is pointed out that the Italian position is a particularly strong one in view of the treaty between Great Britain, France and Italy, guaranteeing mutual co-operation to safeguard all interests in Ethiopia. Moreover, there is a sufficient Italian Naval force on the African coasts.

Signor Carletti, the Governor of Benadir, who is on furlough in Rome, is returning immediately.

UNREST IN TONKING.

Troops Reported Disaffected.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

The French newspapers report that serious disaffection exists among the native troops in Tonking.

THE EMPRES EUGENIE.

Early Start to Ceylon.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

The Empress Eugenie will sail for Ceylon on board the "Maltais".

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.

Five Times Oversubscribed.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

It is calculated on the Stock Exchange that the new Indian loan has been covered from three to five times.

CORRUPTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Schmitz's Conviction Quashed.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

The Appeal Court of San Francisco has reversed the conviction of Schmitz, the ex-Mayor, who was sentenced in July last to five years' imprisonment.

This is a triumph for corruption.

THE RANGOON HOUSE COLLAPSE.

Official Statement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 10.

The following official note has been issued on the collapse of the old Currency Buildings :—At 10-38 a portion of the facade about 80 feet in length of the old Currency Office facing Shafraz Road fell into the street. Work in connection with alterations on the ground-floor was in progress when the Burman sub-overseer in charge noticed signs of failure in the front wall and promptly cleared out the workmen from the ground-floor ; and the clerks of the Accountant-General's Department, who were at work at their desks on the second-floor. The first-floor of the part of the building which fell was unoccupied. Shortly after the warning had been conveyed the wall fell with a crash carrying with it a portion of the first-floor and second-floors. One Madrasi clerk who had failed to reach safety in time fell with the debris, and it is feared sustained serious injury. He was however conscious when extricated and was taken to the hospital for treatment. There was no loss of life. The accident was apparantly caused by the failure of the old brick pillars supporting the facade on the ground-floor.

JUDICIAL WORK IN THE U. P.

Reorganisation Committee at Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 10.

The Committee appointed by the United Provinces Government to consider various suggestions received for the better distribution of work among the District and Sessions Judges, the Small Cause Court Judges, the Subordinate Judges and the Munsifs of the United Provinces has commenced its sittings in Allahabad. The members of the Committee are consulting the local Judicial Officers and members of the Legal Profession with a view to ascertaining the wishes of the Public and Bar; and after visiting other districts will submit to Government, a report embodying suggestions for the redistribution of the work of the courts and, if necessary, for the increase of the Judicial Establishment.

THE ZAKKA KHEL RAIDS.

Need for Stern Measures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 10.

The "Pioneer" says that the number and daring character of the recent Zakka Khel raids are said to have cause something like panic among the villagers in the Peshawar Valley. Complete protective measures are impossible owing to the length of the frontier to be watched and it is now impossible to avail the conclusion that other action is urgently required.

DEATH OF SIR JOTINDRO MOHAN TAGORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohan Tagore died this morning.

NEW IMPERIAL GAZETTEER.

Great Improvement on Sir W. Hunter's Edition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

The following Resolution has been published by the Home Department :—

(1) In 1900 the Government of India decided with the sanction of the Secretary of State to undertake the revision of Sir William Hunter's Imperial Gazetteer of India, last edition of which had been published in 1885-1887. The work has to be mainly carried out after their Census duties were over by the officers then engaged in Census operations who were thereby acquiring a large general knowledge of the circumstances of the various provinces. Later on, however, it was found that mere revision of the existing Gazetteer now being issued will contain four volumes dealing with India as a whole against Sir William Hunter's one and twenty-six volumes in all against his fourteen, while it also will include a special Volume of Maps. Apart from this expansion in size the matter of the earlier editions has been so largely superseded or reconstructed that the New Imperial Gazetteer is to all intents and purposes a fresh work.

(2) Under the scheme thus amplified the New Imperial Gazetteer comprises (a) four volumes on India as a whole, dealing respectively with descriptive, historical, economic and administrative matter, each volume having a separate index and being separately procurable ; (b) twenty volumes containing in a general alphabetical arrangement for all India articles on provinces, states, mountains, rivers, districts, tahsils, towns, places of interest, etc ; (c) an Index Volume for the whole work ; (d) an Atlas containing an appropriate series of maps.

3. For the convenience of the Officials and others the whole primary interests lie in a particular province, the articles in the twenty alphabetical volumes of the Imperial Gazetteer have been rearranged on a Geographical basis in one or two volumes, as the case may be, for the various provinces of British India, with separate volumes for the Native States of Rajputana and Central India and for Afghanistan, Nepal, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda. This collection entitled the Provincial and State Gazetteer series covers twenty-six volumes of varying size, each of which will be separately procurable and will contain a separate index. Both the Imperial and the Provincial Gazetteers are being printed at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, but the latter series will be published in India.

The Atlas Volume of the Imperial Gazetteer is under preparation by Mr. J. C. Bartholomew.

Of the four India volumes of the Imperial Gazetteer, Nos. 1, 2, and 4, have been already published and the rest of the work and the Provincial Gazetteer Series will be issued shortly.

4. In connection with the compilation of the Imperial Gazetteer steps have also been taken for an extensive revision on a uniform plan of the existing District Gazetteers and for writing new Gazetteers of this description where none previously existed. The result will be a District Gazetteer series which will generally speaking contain two volumes for each district, the larger dealing with descriptive matter of comparatively permanent value, while the smaller will contain tables of statistic and explanatory notes thereon which can be more frequently revised and which on revision will also embody such changes as require to be recorded in connection with the descriptive volume. A similar series of State Gazetteers is under preparation in Rajputana and Central India. A considerable number of the volumes of this new District Series have already appeared.

5. the compilation of material for the Alphabetical volumes of the New and Imperial Gazetteer was for the most part entrusted, in accordance with the original intention, to the various Provincial Census Superintendents, but in the course of the operations there were some changes in the personel. Each important province had a full-time Gazetteer Superintendent as was also the case in the Rajputana and Central India Agencies and in the Hyderabad State and some of these officers were likewise entrusted with the revision of the District Gazetteers mentioned above. For minor provinces, such as Coorg, the Andamans and Ajmer-Merwara, special writers were engaged and the preliminary preparation of each chapter contained in the India Volumes was entrusted to a writer who had a special knowledge of the subject.

6. A General Editor was appointed for India whose function it was to devise a scheme of operation to direct and co-ordinate the work of the provincial superintendents and to edit all material sent up for the Alphabetical volumes for Volumes 3 and 5 and part of Volume II of those relating to India. There was also an Editor in England appointed by the Secretary of State who was charged, in subordination to a Committee at the India Office with the editorial supervision of the rest of the India volumes, with responsibility for the final form of the whole work and the duty of seeing it through the press.

7 The work which was controlled in India by the General Editor was carried on under official supervision. Each chapter of the India volume was submitted to the criticism of the department of the Government of India concerned with its subject and the articles on provinces and some of the more important of the other alphabetical articles were similarly submitted to the Local Governments.

8. Mr. J. S. Cotton, who was closely associated with Sir William Hunter, in the former Gazetteers, has been throughout the Editor in England. Sir Herbert Bisley, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., was the first General Editor and worked out the broad plan of the scheme of revision. On his selection in September 1902 as Home Secretary he was succeeded by Mr. W. S. Meyer, C. I. E., who drew up the detailed regulations under which the greater part of the work has been executed with the general scheme of the Atlas and carried out the primary editing of most of the chapters relating to India as a whole and some of the provincial articles. On his appointment to be Finance Secretary he was succeeded in February, 1905, by Mr. R Burn, I.C.S., who completed the editorial work in India.

9. Now that the publication of the New Imperial Gazetteer has commenced the Governor-General in Council desires to place on record his cordial acknowledgments to the Editors for the ability and industry displayed by them in carrying through a work of such importance and magnitude which he anticipates will be of the greatest value as a standard work of reference for those charged with the administration of the country. His Excellency in Council also desires to convey his thanks to the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Gazetteer revision in the various provinces and states and to those officers who were selected to write special chapters or articles for the assistance they have rendered in the preparation of the revised edition. The thanks of the Government of India have already been communicated to those Chiefs of Native States who gave valuable assistance in connection with the editorship of the Imperial Gazetteer.

RAJAHMUNDRY COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Rustication to Terminate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 10.

The Government of Madras have issued an order modifying the previous order relating to the students of Rajahmundry College, in so far as to allow the expelled students of the first and second year classes of the College, numbering 40 and 32 respectively, to be readmitted into the College on the expiration of one year from the date of that order, viz., from the term commencing 28th June next.

NIZAM'S HUTTI GOLD MINE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 6.

The results of crushing at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mine during the last month were as follows :—Quartz crushed 2,350 tons, gold obtained 893 ozs ; tailings cyanided 2,100 tons, gold obtained 200 ozs ; making a total of 1,093 ozs of gold as compared with 966 ozs in November.

INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE.

List of Successful Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

The following are the successful candidates at the recent examination for admission to the Indian Staff College in order of seniority of Corps :—Captains R. M. Johnson, R. G. A., J. R. E. Charles, R. E. Knox, 1st Northamptons, Moir, 10th Lancers, Baird, 12th Cavalry, Rivett-Carnac, 16th Cavalry, Tyrrell, 25th Cavalry, Abbott, 11th Rajputs, Dickinson, 51st Sikhs and O'Grady, 51th Rifles, Lieutenant Catty, 69th Punjabis, Captains Moberly, 84th Punjabis, Lakin, 92nd Punjabis, Calvert, 130th Infantry, Young, 214 Gurkhas, and Prnce, S. and T. Corps.

The following officers have been nominated by the Commander-in Chief for admission :—

Lient Sykes, 15th Hussars, Captains Mackenzie, 2nd Royal Scots, Pinwill, 1st Liverpools, Robertson, 19th Lancers, and Luxmoore, 19th Infantry, Bt-Major Marjoribanks, 107 Pioneers, and Holdich, 175th Gurkhas. These officers will join at Quetta on the 19th February 1908.

A list arranged in regimental order of officers who have recently graduated at the Indian Staff College is given below :—

Major Kennedy, 3rd Hussars, Captains Walsh and Pranoker, Royal Field Artillery ; Bt Major Sheppard, Royal Engineers, Captains Deverell, 1st West Yorkshires, Traill, 2nd East Lancashires, Williams, 1st Hampshires, Radcliffe, 1st Dorsetshires, Roche, 1st Wiltshires, and Russell, 1st Lancers (Skinner's Horse), Bt.-Major Wigram, 15th P. W. O. Lancers, Captains Hopwood, 33rd Light Cavalry, Molloy, 34th Poona Horse, Murray, 21st Punjabis, Henderson, 1-33th Garhwal Rifles, Stewart, 9-29th Garhwal Rifles, Hutchinson, 41st Dogras, Villiers Stuart, 56th Punjabi Rifles, Chitty 126th Baluchistan Infantry, Howell, Corps of Guides Watt, 12nd Gurkhas, Stansfeld 7th Guakhas and Shuttleworth, Supply and Transport Corps.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General sanctions the admission to Third Class. Civil Division, of the Indian Order of Merit, of Constable San. V. Karug of the Akyab District Police for conspicious bravery displayed by him on the 4th of May, 1907, in securing the arrest of an armed dangerous criminal named Maung Gyi.

The Consul General for Chili and the Consul for Cuba at Bombay are granted private entree at Government House.

Major Heard officiates as Civil Surgeon at Simla vice Major Macnab on short leave.

The services of Lieut. C. Stuart, 21st Cavalry, are lent to the Government of Burma for employment in the Military Police.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta starts on the 15th January and visits Tuticorin, Sawuerpura, Nazareth, Mengnanpuram, Idaiyangudi, Palamcottah, Quilon, Trivandrum, Mavelicara, Pallam Kottayam Ernaculam, Trichur and Calcutta, returning to Calcutta on February 17th.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. Prentice the Assistant Collector of Customs is transferred from Bengal to Burma.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr. W. Smith, Curator, Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, officiates as Director of the Botanical Survey of India vice Capt Gage on one month's leave.

A Notification of the Government of India prohibits the taking by sea or land of Mhowra flowers from any part of British India into Portuguese territory.

Mr. E. Daltry, Deputy Controller of Printing, Stamp and Stationery, is gazetted for nine months' leave, Mr S. S Cooper to officiate.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Lieut Morgan, 90th Deccan Infantry, is appointed to the Military Accounts Department on probation.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Bhimasena Ram is appointed Assistant Accountant General Madras, vice Mr. Cowie, granted leave for one year.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. C. Pratt, officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted 9 months' leave and Rai Sahib Lala Ram, Executive Engineer, officiates.

Messrs Lovell and White, Executive Engineers, are appointed junior Government Inspectors at Ajmere and Allahabad, respectively.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Charu. Roy, Executive Engineer, is permanently transferred to the Punjab, and Rai P. Das Sahib, Assistant Engineer, Central Provinces, to Central India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Volunteer Postings :—Behar Light Horse—M. H. Porter to be Second Lieutenant.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles—B. Henderson to be Second Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant Winckler resigns his commission.

Madras Railway Volunteers—Lieut. Heaton to be Captain ; and L. C. Hobson to be Second Lieutenant.

The Viceroy confers the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon Captain Mason, Surma Valley Light Horse, Major, Drimmie, Cossipore Artillery, Captain Hawkins, 1st Punjab Rifles, and Captain Davidson, 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Rifles.

DARJEELING MAIL ASSAULT CASE.

Pleader Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

The "Bengalee" reports the sentencing by the Sessions Court at Bogra of Darga Charan Sanyal, pleader, Dinajpur, to two years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the Darjeeling Mail assault case.

MADRAS ESTATES LAND BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 10.

The Madras Legislative Council is discussing the Madras Estates Land Bill, clause by clause.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

Major H. H. Nurse, 123nd Infantry, is permitted to retire from 13th February 1908.

Lieutenant-General G. L. R. Richardson, Commanding Poona Division, has been permitted to reside out of India on vacating his command on the 21st January.

The following officers have been selected for famine duty in the United Provinces :—Captain Shoubridge, 112th Infantry ; Captain Gilchrist, 46th Punjabis ; Lieutenants Skinner, 5th Cavalry ; Willis and Flood, 58th Rifles ; Ardoino, 74th Punjabis ; Turnbull, 23rd Pioneers ; Willoughby, 1st Brahmans ; Dyer, 39th Horse ; Bauntyne, 109th Infantry ; Frere, 66th Infantry ; rMaxwell, 3rd Brahmans ; Smith, 66th Punjabis ; Gregson, 20th Horse, and Richardson, Royal Engineers.

Captain L. A Smith, "C" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is transferred to the same establishment on promotion.

Captain Wardrop is posted to "D" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery at Meerut.

Lieutenant H. K. Sadler, Royal Field Artillery, is appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery and posted to "E" Battery at Meerut.

Lieutenants the Hon'ble H. E. Thelluson, 16th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 7th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Agra on promotion.

Quarter-Master Drayson, Royal Ariillery, is posted to No. 1, Depot, Royal Garrison Artillery.

MOTOR NOTES FROM HOME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

A MERRY MOTOR CHRISTMAS.

It has been a Merry Christmas for motorists, for the most part fine and dry, though cold. The opportunity was, therefore, seized by most of us to get out of harness for a day or two, and out of town by means of any vehicle available. It had been my intention to take a run on a Starling with a view to describing this excellent small car for the benefit of Eastern readers But the Star people had other, and more festive, intentions of their own. Hence the Starling must wait until next week. Thus I went off on Christmas eve with a big Panhard racer whose price runs up to four figures. There can be no question about the enormous superiority of the big car over the small one, from the point of view of the pleasure seeker. Passing through the crowded streets, and out into the keen country air, I reflected upon the strange mental aberrations that seize upon the motorphobe as to the alleged dangers attending the motor car. The flexibility, even of a big car running at speed, is much greater than that of the horse-drawn vehicle, so that one can cut it much more finely in passing other vehicles, without the slightest risk of collision, whilst the car can be brought to a standstill within a much shorter distance.

THE ENGINE AS A BRAKE.

In this connection, of course, everything depends on the brake efficiency. One of our breaks, on this occasion, was a little obstinate, and it is a useful thing to remember that the engine itself can be brought to bear as a very powerful ally. Every driver should bear this in mind, and be always ready to act upon it in an emergency. If on the low gear, with the engine at the lowest speed, the velocity of the car can never become great. To break with the engine, merely switch off the ignition. If, running at speed, the brakes are applied, and ignition switched off as well, the car can, if necessary, be made to stop almost dead. But, let everyone "hold tight," otherwise the unwary one is likely to find himself astride of the bonnet in a most ungainly and uncomfortable attitude.

SIDE SLIPS AND STUDDED TYRES.

In the neighbourhood of Barnet we had an illustration of the value of studded tyres. The road was "up," and the room allowed for the passage of vehicles very limited. To add to the difficulty the road had been watered for some reason or other, and was exceedingly slippery. To avoid a lumbering van a sharp turn had to be made. Our own car swung smartly round but another car following skidded, and found itself hung up with two wheels in a three-foot excavation. There seems to be no alternative to the studded tyre if the motorist is to be secured from side-slip. Yet this form of tyre has decided objections. It is much less comfortable than the plain tyre, its life is much shorter, and its cost is much higher. Everything, however, depends on the driver, and very much on the car itself. I have known cars which were very stable on plain tyres, and others of the same weight most unstable unless fitted with studded tyres. But the speed-man who will not slow down, even in traffic, must take no chances with plain tyres, and so he stands condemned to the higher-priced, shorter lived, studded tyres. Had our friend of Christmas Eve, with the plain tyres, not tried to emulate our—I admit it—very bad example, he would have arrived at his destination at least a couple of hours earlier.

THE MOTOR BURGLAR.

The modern cracksman is nothing if not up-to-date. The scientific gentleman in whom the acquisitive propensities seem to be abnormally developed, who uses the oxyacetyline blast flame, might be expected to avail himself of the motor car. Thus a new terror is presented to dwellers in country mansions, with which the rural police seem singularly unable to deal. Several burglaries have occurred already this season, and the manner of the advent and departure of the operators seems to suggest the use of motor cars Now, whilst the rural, and even the suburban, constable is quite in his element trapping unsuspecting and legitimate motorists in broad daylight, and obtaining convictions on evidence which, to say the least of it, is very questionable, he is totally at a loss after nightfall. I confess to sins of commission in this respect myself, and, save for oldritch yells, and perhaps a futile blowing of whistles, have not been thereafter identified. Yet the experienced motorist would be able to tell, within a fair measure of accuracy, the make and horse power, number of cylinders, etc. of the car that passed in the night. But how many people can identify the make of a car in the daytime? It is safe to assume that the average policeman knows as much of motor cars as a Chinese coolie does of aeroplanes. "Cars and How to Detect Them" would be a monograph of greater value than that of the late, lamented Sherlock Holmes on Tobacco Ash. And it would be more to the credit of the police if they would pay more attention to cars that pass in the night—as I have so infrequently seen them—with inefficient lights, or no lights at all, than to raising quibbles about the "legal limit" as observed from behind hedgerows and through telescopes. On the top of this comes, appropriately, a yarn from New York. It is to the effect that a gang of burglars, men and women, have been touring the summer resorts, breaking into vacation houses, and clearing off with their booty, in a big red car. Ye gods, Fancy burglars in a red car! The intelligence of the American police must be on a par with that of our own.

MINOR MEMS.

Such is the amount of work that Messrs. Argyll Motors Ltd., have in hand that from last Monday (23rd) the whole of the works are on full time.

One of the worst places to put ignition wiring is near the silencer or exhaust pipes, or any other place where there is much heat. Even if there is not sufficient heat to burn the insulation, the material will deteriorate and become practically useless in a short time.

As instance of how the motor industry as going in India, I am informed that the Stepney Spare Motor Wheel Co., Ld., have shipped no fewer than 400 Stepney wheels to India alone within the last three months.

The New Engine Motor Co., Ld., have secured an order for a 40 h. p. Limousine with front seats completely closed in for the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, for use in India. The vehicle will carry nine persons in all. The car can be used as a completely open one if required.

CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10.

This week's crop telegrams show that prices are still rising throughout Northern India and now considerably exceed scarcity rates in almost all districts of the United Provinces. The numbers under relief have risen to a quarter of a million.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay as sent to the Government of India, dated 8th January.

The standing rabi crops are withering for want of moisture in part of Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur and Baroda. Elsewhere crops are in good condition except for slight damage by unfavourable winds in parts of Bijapur, by frost in parts of Palanpur and by rats in parts of Baroda. Threshing of kharif crops is in progress in parts of Sind, Broach, Kaira, Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar, Palanpur and Baroda. Rabi sowing continues in parts of Sind, Kanara and Nasik. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmendabad, Broach Surat, Khandesh, Bijapur and Kathiawar. Supply of fodder is adequate except in parts Ahmedabad, Kaira, East Khandesh, Sholapur and Baroda, Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water is generally sufficient. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Sind, Surat, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Kathiawar. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind is 30 to 52 per cent., in Gujarat 30 to 58 per cent., in the Konkan, 21 to 32 per cent., in Deccan 32 to 51 per cent., and in the Karnatak 28 to 63 per cent., less than normal. Prices are rising. Stocks of grain are generally adequate. Demand for labour is sufficient and wages are normal. Emigration from Panch Mahals and Sholapur continues. Cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. Six test works are in progress in Panch Mahals ; 1090 people are employed on them.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Funeral of Lord Kelvin.—The remains of Lord Kelvin were on Monday laid to rest in a grave in Westminster Abbey close to those of Newton, Darwin, and Herschel. The pall-bearers were, on the one side, Lord Rayleigh, Mr. John Morley, Sir A. Geikie, Professor A Crum Brown, the Master of Peterhouse, and Sir J. Wolfe Barry, and on the other side Admiral of the Fleet Sir E. Seymour, M. Gaston Darboux (Royal Academy of Sciences of France), Lord Strathcona, Dr. Macalister (Principal of Glasgow University), Sir G. Darwin and Dr. R. Glaze-brook. There was a great assemblage of mourners, among them being representatives of the King and the Prince of Wales. The service, which was of a very impressive character, was conducted by the Dean of Westminster and the Sub-Dean, Canon Duckworth.

Indian Mutiny Commemoration.—Lord Roberts presided on Monday afternoon at a dinner given by the proprietors of the "Daily Telegraph" to Indian Mutiny veterans in the Albert-hall. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, in an eloquent speech, proposed "The Survivors of the Indian Mutiny," coupling with the toast the name of Lord Roberts who responded, paying a warm tribute to the memory of many of the Mutiny heroes

Ireland.—In the Land Judge's Court, Dublin, last week, before Judge Ross, and application was made for the attachment of Mr. Ginnell, M.P.—who did not appear—for contempt of Court for a speech delivered on December 1, in which he advocated cattle-driving as a means of "smashing the ranchers" on Kearney's estate, Mr. Ginnell was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Mr. Ginnell was present on Monday at Killucan, near Mullingar, at a demonstration in honour of the Killulagh prisoners on their release from Kilmainham, A body of police at once rushed forward to arrest him, when he declared, that if they would wait a few moments he would surrender. He afterwards assumed a disguise and escaped but was hotly pursued by policemen on bicycles and was arrested at night at Mullingar and lodged in Kilmainham prison —Sir H. Plunkett, speaking at the annual meeting of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, said the problem before them was the rehabilitation of rural life in Ireland, and the opposition to the movement only came from a small section of the trade which owed its abnormal power to its use of political organization.—At the annual meeting of the Cork DefenceUnion the executive committee reported that parts of Cork County are in a serious condition.

Labour.—The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners have issued a circular asking whether members are prepared to declare a general lockout as a countermove to attacks on individual firms.

Temperance Reform.—The executive of the United Kingdom Alliance has passed a resolution declaring that no measure of licensing reform will be satisfactory which does not permit localities by a direct popular vote to prevent not only the issue of new licences, but the renewal of existing licences on the termination of vested interests.

The Druce Case.—At the hearing of this case last week Catherine Bailey, the nurse who stated at the previous hearing that she was present in Mr. T. C. Druce's bedroom when he died, and saw his body placed in the coffin, was cross-examined.—It is understood that the Home Office has consented to the opening of the Druce grave in the Highgate Cemetery.—It is reported from New York that on Saturday Robert Caldwell, the witness in the Druce case, was arrested immediately after his arrival, at the request of the British authorities, on a charge of perjury. He was brought before a commissioner who upon a doctor's report that he was exceedingly ill, admitted him to bail in £1,000, to reappear on January 7. Caldwell was then allowed to go to his home.

THE EMPIRE.

Natal.—The preliminary examination of Dinuzulu was begun at Pietermaritzburg on Monday. The Natal Minister of Defence denies that there is any intention of arresting Silwane, and declares that the troops will be immediately demobilized.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Navy.—Our Washington Correspondent sends some comments on criticisms passed on naval administration.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The Austro-Hungarian Delegations were opened on Saturday with a speech by the Emperor. His Majesty appeared to be in excellent health.—The last obstacle to the Parliamentary ratification on of the new Customs and commercial treaty between Hungary and Austria was removed on Monday, when the Hungarian Chamber passed the third reading of the Quota Agreement.

Central America.—Our Washington Correspondent says that the conference which has been sitting there for the adjustment of the difference between the five Central American Republics completed its labours on Friday, signing eight treaties, which maintain the neutrality of Honduras and establish there a new High Court to which all disputes between the five States are to be submitted.

France.—The Bill on the devolution of Church property was passed on Saturday by the Chamber by a majority of 177. It now goes to the Senate.

Germany.—Our Berlin Correspondent supplies a statement of the German version of the difficulty which has arisen in the Persian Gulf through British protection being, it is alleged, extended to natives who have resisted a concession of certain mining privileges to German subjects.—At the McIke-Harden trial the proceedings have been largely conducted in camera. It is understood that the trend of the evidence has been favourable to Count Moltke.

Holland.—The Second Chamber of the States General at The Hague has rejected the army estimates.

Italy.—An explosion at a gunmaker's shop in Palermo last week did immense damage An official report gives the number of killed at 52, while 83 have been injured.

orocco.—Our Tangier Correspondent reports serious disturbances at Fez. The poorer part of the population, enraged at the price of necessaries, have pillaged some of the bazaar caravanserais and burned the Government stores. Tribesmen from outside pillaged houses and shops in the Jewish quarter. The mob afterwards destroyed the urban octroi posts and drove out the tax-collectors. Our Correspondent adds that in the Casablanca district the situation is now improving, and antagonism to the French occupation seems to be increasing.—According to news received in Paris, the operations on the Algero-Moroccan frontier are proceeding satisfactorily, the work of hemming in the Beni Snassen in their mountain home having met with practically no resistance thus far.

Persia.—At the request of the Shah, the Parliament caused the Nationalists to disperse on the 19th but the paid roughs began rioting and the Nationalists returned to the barricades. A Reuter despatch from Teheran reported the formation of a new Cabinet which included four members of the late Ministry with Nizam-es-Sultaneh as Premier and Minister of Finance. Our Teheran Correspondent says that the Shah yielded on Sunday. He signed and sealed a declaration on the Koran, which he sent to the Assembly as a mark of his fidelity to the Constitution. He accepted the conditions of the Parliament, including the punishment of the ring-leaders in the riots and the dissolution of the Court clique.—A Reuter telegram from Tehran says that on Sunday morning the Shah received the British and Russian representatives and gave them his solemn assurance that he did not entertain any intention to abolish the constitutional regime. —A later telegram from Tehran says that the President of the Parliament informed the House on Sunday night that the Shah had accepted the various stipulations made to him, which the President recapitulated.

Sweden.—The funeral of King Oscar II. took place at Stockholm on the 19th.

Court and Personal.—The King held a Council at Buckingham Palace on Saturday morning. His Majesty went to Sandringham for Christmas.

Egypt.—Our Cairo Correspondent says that with the consent of the British Government the Egyptian authorities have decided to pardon all the Denshawi prisoners.

Naval and Military.—Speaking at a distribution of prizes to Artillery Volunteers in Edinburgh on Saturday night, Mr. Haldane said the organization for the special Reserve had now been worked out, and by August the special Reserve would be in full being, and the six divisions would be provided with all that was essential to fit them for a long campaign.—General Sir John French last week distributed prizes to successful marksmen of the 21st Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, and expressed a strong opinion that in war infinitely more could be done with Volunteers than with conscripts.—The Prince of Wales has presented a challenge cup for competition among cadet corps of schools of the Empire.—The January number of "McClure's Magazine" contains an article on the needs of the American Navy, from which we give extracts.

Obituary.—Sir J. Strachey, Mr. F. Stracpoore, A.R.A., Sir G. C. Bird, Professor Annandale, Sir Patrie H. Watson, M. D., Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan Stewart, M. Janssen, Musurus Pasha.—"Times."

THE SURAT CONGRESS.

British Press Comments.

The mail brings to hand the English papers which commented on the fiasco at Surat. Amongst the more important are the following :—

THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Surat is among the oldest seats of European dominion in the East, and was at one time only second in commercial fame to Goa the Golden. At the present moment it is chiefly interesting because, with the opening ceremony of yesterday, it has become the scene of a very significant and critical meeting of the Indian National Congress. It has for some time seemed likely that this year's general assembly of the immense caucus, misnamed by sentimental smatterers a Parliament of the people, would be the signal for a pitched struggle between the Extremist and Moderate sections of the native agitators. Yesterday's inevitable opening fiasco has justified the prophets. As the result of protracted negotiations, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and one of the most eminent and intellectual among native politicians, was nominated for the office of president. He is a Moderate, but the optimists fondly dreamed that in his election they would ensure some semblance of a United India wherewith to impress the sympathetic outsider. But their hopes were rudely dashed. Dr Ghose's election having been moved, Mr Surendranath Banerjee rose to second the resolution. He was howled down by the Extremist minority, prominent among whom were the men from Berar, from Madras, and from Nagpur, which town lost its chance of becoming the seat of this year's Congress in consequence of the riotous excesses of which it was the scene at the preliminary meetings held there. Rowdyism prevailed, and after several attempts to restore order, the Chairman had to suspend the meeting, and the Congress is still without a president. There is no longer a doubt that parties have definitely crystallised. Moderates and Extremists represent separate programmes as well as profound differences in temperament and tactics. The younger agitators are

Moderates, in a country far less fitted for representative institutions than is Russia itself, seek to create in Calcutta a native assembly which would be a far more effective influence upon Government in Calcutta than is the Third Duma upon Government in St. Petersburg. Even this is a programme that we cannot consent to discuss for a very considerable period to come. But the Extremists will not be put off by devolution, which would gradually work out by evolution all the ultimate purposes of evolution. They demand nothing less than a full Home Rule system equal to the status of the Canadian Dominion or the Australian Commonwealth. This means, in the first place, "swadeshi" which aims at the development of Indian manufactures, chiefly by the boycott of British imports; and, in the second place, "svaraj" implying self-rule or government of the people in India, not only for the people, but by the people. No more superficial and disastrous process can be imagined than this crude effort to apply the old maxims of Radical agitation in this country to the racial, religious, and economic conditions of India. For a long time, and down to a comparatively few weeks ago, the partisans of rebellion, aiming veiled at practical independence, seemed to be carrying everything before them. The fanatics counted upon Mr. Morley's weakness. The Moderates were at length alarmed by his firmness. The Congress of 1907 was to be held at Nagpur, in Central India, and the advanced Nationalists had counted upon sweeping the board. They meant to secure the election of Mr. Tilak, the notorious Mahratta agitator, who would restore, if he could, the rule of his own keen, tenacious, and ambitious race. Ultimately the Moderates, by exerting the whole of their strength, secured a change of venue to the more favourable atmosphere of Surat. It must never be forgotten that 90 per cent. of the Indian people are either ignorant of the existence of the National Congress or passive towards its proceedings. The next day or two at Surat will none the less go far to show whether the Moderates perceive the danger of "Nationalist" tactics and possess the strength to repress them, or whether we shall have to grapple henceforth with the open and vehement forces of political mutiny.

THE "STANDARD."

The reformers and patriots who for twenty two years have kept the Indian National Congress going closely imitate the methods of Irish Nationalists; and it will be seen from the report of yesterday's proceedings that they can quarrel among themselves with Hibernian fervour. For the matter of that, some of the leaders have been at loggerheads throughout the year. At a meeting of one of the committees in February last according to a report in an Indian native paper one member "threw a slipper at an old respected gentleman because he did not agree with the others." The choice of a President has been a constant source of dispute. Mr. Gangadhar Tilak, a Mahratta, whose perfervid patriotism got him into serious difficulties with the authorities a few years ago was favoured by the Extremists but the claims of Dr. Ghose who would probably be described by Mr. Tilak as a Hindu counterpart to the "nice old gentleman for a quiet tea party," is warmly supported by the ex-Civil servant, Mr. Surendranath Banerji, as well as by most of the self-styled Moderates. Another name suggested for the Presidentship was that of Lalla Lajpat Rai, who has lately returned to the Punjab after an enforced seclusion in Mandalay. He, however, thought it prudent to decline the honour, though he has gone to Surat and seems to be taking a prominent part in the discussions. It may be as well to point out that moderation, as understood by the National Congress, implies very limited respect for constituted authority. Moderates like Dr. Ghose may announce that they have no sympathy with violent sedition; but, as Sir Harvey Adamson said, in the Legislative Council, they have scrupulously refrained from showing their dislike of Extremist methods in a practical way. "The Moderate party in India," the home member declared, "do not recognise the moral obligations that are accepted in every other country in the world." It was largely because they would not help the authorities, after the Calcutta riots, by giving evidence against men who had been openly preaching sedition, that it was found necessary to pass a law empowering the Government to prohibit public meeting. Misconceptions would be avoided if the term "Moderate" were restricted to quite a different class of men, who, while they hold that the time has come to give natives of influence, position, and capacity a voice in the control of public affairs, have little sympathy with the aims of the Congress and less with the means it employs. And because outside the Congress there are many Moderates of this description, though they can scarcely be said to form a party, it is a pity to attach much importance to the Surat meeting. Whether the members come to an agreement or hurl slippers and vituperation at each other's heads, we shall be no nearer to a solution of the problem, on which Lord Minto's Government is engaged, of finding a way to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of a new India.

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

There is a lesson in what happened at the meeting of the Indian National Congress yesterday. It is one that Englishmen who encourage the extreme political aspirations of the Indian people should specially take to heart, because it should be an indication to them of the long way that natives of our dependency have to travel before they become capable of exercising much larger powers of self-government than they now possess. Surat, where the Congress has assembled, is not inaptly described as the cradle of British power in India. It was there that some of the early pioneers of Empire took counsel with native chiefs to check the rapacity and brutality of other chiefs, and it was with the aid of one set of natives that others were subdued, so that peace and industry might flourish in the land. To-day Surat is the scene of demonstrations which prove almost as conclusively as the old sanguinary conflicts, that the guidance of Europeans is a necessity among the mixed and instinctively hostile races of India. Mahomedan and Hindu have not yet learned to look tolerantly upon each other's religion. Mahratta and Bengali miss the opportunity, though they retain the inclination, to fly at each other's throats. Political opportunism, of which they have learned a little from the West, is not strong enough to restrain the expression of their hereditary antagonisms. The soldierly races of the North still look contemptuously upon the plump and timid men of the Middle East, and sigh for an opportunity of proving their martial superiority and enriching themselves after the manner of their forefathers. There were no heads broken when the first session of the Congress broke up yesterday in wild disorder, but the reason is that the peace was kept by faithful, well disciplined servants of the Government which native politicians have lately taken to assailing with every form of spiteful invective. True, there are two sections in the Congress, and one is described as moderate. It merits the name only because the other is so irrationally extreme. Both sections demand far more than it is possible for the British rulers of India to grant. The element which is moderate in a true sense has gradually drifted away from an organization that is becoming seditious, and though in these days the National Congress is heard of more frequently, it has ceased to command as much attention as thoughtful men bestowed upon it when greater prudence prevailed in its councils and its spokesmen showed more readiness to acknowledge the good points in British rule and to indicate how the mechanism of administration might be directed to the greater advantage and satisfaction of all the people. The change that has come over the Congress is symptomatic of a rise in ignorant and irresponsible fanaticism. It has compelled the rulers of India to watch the utterances and the actions of Indian politicians rather with a view to restraining dangerous excesses than in the hope of gathering suggestions which may be helpful to the whole country.

Last year the aged Parsee leader, Dadabhai Naoroji, was induced to accept the presidency in the hope that his age would command respect, and that his prudence would give a new and wholesome direction to political energies. His visit was a failure. There was no scene equalling the unrestrained passion of that witnessed at Surat yesterday, but there was enough to make the best type of Indians shake their heads and retire. Yet a sufficient force of so-called moderate opinion was left to secure the nomination of Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, a Bengali who has won distinction in several walks of life, and whose presence on the Viceroy's Legislative Council is a proof of the strong desire that exists to secure the most representative and enlightened native opinion on the making of laws. He is too prudent to satisfy the Extremists. Though a man of advanced type like Surendranath Bannerjee approves his nomination, there are others who say that the Congress shall be led by Lajpat Rai, the barrister recently deported from the Punjab for preaching open sedition. With that extreme section there is allied the notorious Mr. Tilak, an astute, insidious Mahratta, who is doing perhaps, more mischievous work in India than any other man. As we write it is impossible to say how the great quarrel will be settled. A compromise may be effected for the moment, and Dr. Ghose formally placed in the chair. But it is not possible to express much confidence in such a settlement. For many reasons it would be more satisfactory to learn that the Extremists had captured the organization. They have the largest following, they make the greatest noise, and they are the source of most anxiety to the Indian Government. While attempts to preserve an appearance of unity are being made, there is always a tendency for Moderate men to be drawn into unwholesome excesses. It will be far better for India when the Congress is revealed in its true colours as a seditious body, from which the better class of natives will hold aloof. There is a steadily increasing number of educated men who believe that the representative system can be greatly extended without danger to the stability of the British Raj, for which they retain feelings of sincere loyalty. If they break away from the Congress and from a new organization of their own, they may become a focus for opinions which deserve and will receive the fullest and kindliest consideration, that they ask for more than it would be prudent to concede is of little consequence. What is all important is that the Government should have its enemies and its friends set apart, so that views which are worthy of attention should not be confounded with movements which are subversive of the foundations upon which, at terrible cost, we have built up a great and prosperous Empire in which peace and justice are faithfully maintained.

THE "BIRMINGHAM POST."

A REMARKABLE GATHERING AND ITS OBJECT.

The "Birmingham Post" writes:—A member of our staff, with considerable experience of Indian life and politics, who has in his professional capacity attended former Indian Congresses, sends us the following article:—

Political gatherings under England's heavy skies are as dull as the pit of blackness. The advent of the lady suffragist may introduce a spot of colour into democracy's demonstrations, but let the English multitude, whose eyes are now filled with the chromatic glories of pantomime, imagine the gorgeous colour scheme of the stage removed to the streets and forums of their cities. The British democracy, which was made itself directly responsible for the welfare of nearly three hundred millions of Asiatics in India, must needs make some attempt to realise Oriental actualities if it would appreciate what is now happening in the sun-lit city of Surat. The narrow streets are thronged with brilliantly-dressed crowds, and the "Pandal," where the National Congress meets, is a dense mass of vivid, palpitating colour. The English visitors who look down from platform or other altitude upon this political assembly see an amazing sight. To the looker on it is an animated garden, where the flowers are all of the deepest hues. The head dresses of the eighteen hundred delegates make an extraordinary mosaic; pieces of every shape, as well as every colour, are arranged in a design more intricate than any Punjabi craftsman ever traced. Turbans high, low, flat, circular, and tricorn; turbans red, yellow, white, green, and variegated; turbans of lustrous silk, of cotton, and of fabrics fringed with gold. There is the curious black stove-pipe of the Parsee, and the still more curious gilt brimless and nimbus-crowned stove-pipe of the Sindhi. Every head-dress tells its tale of caste and provincialism; and the uncovered black head of the Bengali as much as any. In this city of western India the red hat, or the Mahratha, may dominate the colour scheme. The pattern of the mosaic is bizarre in the extreme, and to the thoughtful it appears symbolic

Can the crowd of nationalities and castes and creeds and communal prejudices which this assembly of educated Indians represents ever be welded into harmonious nationalism? A quarter of a century is a brief span in national movements, but is the Indian Congress any nearer the development of a national spirit in India than it was when it began? All that it is possible to say is that the Congress, during the last two years, has come perilously near extinction. It has been rent by dissensions, in which a handful of political Extremists have struggled to divert its aims to their own purposes. In all political agitation the Extremists play the same part. In India men who had been recognised as Congress leaders, who had for years guided its action on constitutional lines, suddenly appeared to lose nerve. Actually with the advent to power of Liberal Government at home, the left wing of the Congress were given their chance. Some of them in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal went to far; Mr. Morley and Lord Minto were found to be less pliable than had been supposed, and the Congress Moderates discovered that it was time to reassert themselves. Literally they have had to fight to regain their ascendancy. This year's Congress should have been held at Nagpur, in the Central Provinces. The meetings of the Reception Committee were broken up by the Extremists when they failed to impose their will on the committee by constitutional methods. Surat was then fixed upon for the assembly, and the meagreness of the extreme faction was established when they failed to comply with financial conditions, which would have given them considerable control of the proceedings. They can, however, still talk and vote, for the annual Congress is so unconstitutional a body that anybody who chooses to pay his railway fare may attend as a delegate. The influential Moderates have not yet publicly repudiated the actions of men who are avowedly irreconcilable; but the present gathering at Surat presents an opportunity to leaders like the Hon. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, the President, the Hon Mr. G. K. Gokhale and the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta to act on the advice recently given by Lord Minto. These men each of whom has for years placed great abilities at the service of the Congress, have won the esteem of all communities in India. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, who is presiding over this year's assembly, is a profound lawyer, and one of the most scholarly men his country has produced. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, who a few years ago resigned a college professorship to devote himself to political work, is one of the most brilliant speakers and debaters in a country of eloquently articulate people. Sir P. M. Mehta, a distinguished barrister, a man to whom the title of the "uncrowned king" has been given by the Parsee community of Bombay, has infused into the municipal life of that city something of the spirit which Mr. Chamberlain introduced into the civic affairs of Birmingham. The words of these leaders, each of whom has given devoted service to India in the Provincial and Supreme Legislative Councils, carry a weight which cannot easily be estimated. Every one of them is thoroughly convinced that the best interests of India are bound up with the continuance of British rule, yet it is doubtful if they will feel impelled to speak out against the Tilaks and the Bepin Pals. Political agitation in India has some resemblances to the agitation in Ireland. Mr. Tilak's paper, "The Maharatta," not long since described "Sinn Fein" as identical in meaning with "Swadeshi;" and the notorious Poona irreconcilable ceaselessly strives to establish other analogies between Irish and Indian unrest.

Whether the bulk of the Congress party dissociate themselves from the sedition-mongers and the extreme "Swaraj" minority or not, the Congress meets this year in circumstances more remarkable than any associated with its previous history. The best friends of the sane movement for the admission of Indians to a greater share in the administration of their country believe that the Congress now stands at the parting of the ways. It has shown some appreciation of the situation in preferring a Moderate to a revolutionary as President. Twice Mr. Tilak has been defeated in his attempts to secure the chair for himself or his nominee. But the Congress delegates are faced with the task of deciding how they shall treat the attempts of the Government to meet the more insistent of the demands which the National party have made. The Legislative Council are admittedly a farce; the Government "bloc" of officials and nominated representatives effectually preclude serious action by the unofficial native members. They may criticise, and as criticism is the only weapon left to them, they use it mercilessly. But the criticism is of no effect, unless the Government choose to make concessions. I have seen an earnest group of able men vainly fight against the passage of the objectionable piece of legislation, and then, recognising the futility of their attack on the Government machine, walk out of the Council Chamber in despair. Their action has been denounced as discourteous and disloyal. It merely emphasised the unsatisfactory constitution of the Councils. And there is little sign that the real difficulty of adjusting Oriental conditions to democratic ideals can yet be adequately dealt with. The tentative proposals which Mr. Morley has sanctioned for the enlargement of the Councils have not evoked enthusiasm. They have, indeed, been adversely criticised. It is an excellent and necessary thing that minorities should be represented, but the Congress Party have noted with disappointment that the enlarged Councils will give the elected representatives no greater power over the administration than they now possess. Happily the Indian National Congress is not the Irish National League, and the Government may make its new experiment without the humiliation of having its proposals offered and rejected.

Congress criticism notwithstanding, the development of administrative machinery in India must proceed by slow steps. But with the United States making a bold, if ill-judged, attempt to democratise the Filipinos, and Constitutions in the making in Persia and China, we must anticipate an increasing demand from educated India for a system of government which we have taught them to regard as ideal. It is not their business to pause to consider the complexities of the problem to be dealt with. Those concern British statesmen and the British public; and they are best illustrated by the variety of solutions of the question already offered. While the scheme for advisory and extended legislative Councils is being discussed, a Royal Commission is trying to find how far decentralisation of administration may be carried in financial and other matters. At the same time ex-officio's like Sir Frederick Lely, Sir J. B. Fuller, and the former Finance Minister to the Government of India, Sir Edward Law, make proposals in favour of the extension, not of representative, but of personal government. Sir Bamfylde Fuller has recently advocated the creation of twenty-six additional Chief Commissionerships, with Advisory Councils. But while the Indian peasant understands a "Sirkar," which can be embodied in a visible head, a proposal to carve out new administrative areas, each having a population of about twelve millions, involves an outrage on sentiment similar to that which was partly responsible for the trouble that followed the partition of Bengal. Rightly or wrongly the agitators of Calcutta regarded the severance of Bengal as a blow at the slowly-developing fabric of nationalism. It is true that they were more deeply concerned because it struck more material interests. But it is an irony of things in India that while the educated and professional classes who have grown up under our tutelage clamour for new institutions we may not, without danger, violate old associations and custom. The truth is that we are faced with the development of a middle class, which seeks political advantages while retaining its own sectional prejudices, and is concerned only to a small degree with the needs of the great mass of the people, whose active protector the Government must be. To reconcile concession to the legitimate aspirations of the middle class with regard for the interests of the humble millions, sundered by caste and creed, is the task that British statesmanship has before it in India. The National Congress can, if it likes, usefully assist in that work. It will be interesting to note whether it essays to deal with this aspect of the Indian problem, or whether it concerns itself exclusively with destructive criticism of the legislative proposals now before the country, tempered, perhaps, by commiseration with the returned deportees Lala LajpatRai and Ajit Singh.

THE "DAILY NEWS."

It is but a few years since men who thought they knew their India regarded the National Congress as an inconsiderable and almost exotic growth in Indian public life. Year by year some thousands of intelligent and well-educated men met in some convenient centre, talked in English of their grievances and their hopes, criticised the Government quietly and decorously, passed a series of resolutions, calling year after year for the same Moderate reforms, listened to lectures on marriage reform, temperance, and other moral topics, and then dispersed. It seemed a mere fluttering of the hem of the garment, and the official mind tried to believe that the movement had really no hold upon the thoughts and hopes, the quarrels and superstitions of the infinite variety of races which make up the population of India. To-day that delusion has gone. There are, doubtless, still backward races and downtrodden classes who care nothing as yet for the national revival. But, at least, it has united the entire educated class, from the wealthy barristers down to the proletariat of clerks and village schoolmasters, and the educated class has influence enough to sway the entire Bengali race, and even to disturb the traditional obedience of Sikh peasant soldiers. Anglo-Indians used to talk as though the Congress were little more than an intellectual curiosity. To-day they realise after the experience of the Bengal boycott and the Punjab agitation, that the Congress speaks for an Indian people which has suddenly found through the English language and British conceptions of freedom a sense of unity, dignity, and nationality.

The interest of the Congress which met yesterday lies mainly in the question whether it is the Moderate or the Extreme Party which will capture it. These names are apt to mislead, unless we remember that the whole Congress is in a sense, a party of protest, united in aim and differing only in temperament and method. There is no doubt a sense in which Mr. John Redmond is a Moderate—when he stands face to face with Sinn Fein. The "Moderates" on this occasion include as their most conspicuous leader Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee, an able champion of native aspirations, who has hitherto seemed to lead the van of the Bangali movement, itself the most conscious and least disposed to compromise. When such men as he are among the more Conservative thinkers of the Congress one may judge of the temperature and the impetus of the movement as a whole. The name that rallies the Extremists is that of Lajpat Rai, unknown a few months ago or of only local fame and now raised by the fact that he was singled out for deportation without trial to national celebrity. Ballads in Tamil and Bengali tell of the high character and the sufferings of this Punjabi leader and the chief effect of the attempt to crush his agitation has been to give it a footing throughout the whole Peninsula. The main point at issue between the two parties into which the Congress is divided is one of method and pace. The Extremists, despairing of the enlightenment of their rulers, would concentrate on a more or less revolutionary agitation aiming at the immediate achievement of self-government on Colonial lines. They have the youth of India with them. They have among their leaders men, like Lajpat Rai himself, who enjoy an almost saintly reputation. Their cause stimulates an enthusiasm which leads educated men of high caste to take on themselves monastic vows of poverty and devotion, and to consecrate their lives to the realisation of the idea of a free and united India. The Moderates accept the same ideal, and look forward to Colonial Home Rule under the British flag as their ultimate ambition. But they have faith in the readiness of this country to make concessions freely to an agitation which presents its demands by instalments and keeps within the limits of the law. The Extremists imagine that the future in India might develop on Russian lines. The Moderates, on the other hand, built on British precedents, and conceive of the evolution of Indian nationality as a gradual process of education and concession.

There have been many appeals from Anglo-Indian circles to the Moderates to use their influence to crush the Extremists and discountenance their methods. It is evident that these appeals have not been without effect. The Moderates are the ruling party in the Congress, and they have been powerful enough to transfer it to Surat, where it meets in a stronghold of Moderatism. The ability, the experience, and the statesmanship of the Indian reform movement are still overwhelmingly concentrated in the Moderate section. We must not assume that this will always be so. Where there is a substantial identity of aim between the partisans of two rival methods that section will survive whose methods appear to be attaining success. Moderates will succeed only so far as English opinion backs them, and forces the pace in the slow evolution of a more national form of government. Every phase of reaction, whether it is deliberate and permanent like Lord Curzon's partition of Bengal, or a temporary and isolated act like the deportation of Lajpat Rai, strengthens the hands of the Extremists. This hopeful and promising renaissence—a movement which is affecting manners and customs, the zenana and the school, as profoundly as it is influencing politics—can be kept in moderate channels only by a readiness to respond to it once Whatever is reasonable and opportune in its demands. Some way out must be found from the Bengal entanglement. We cannot continue to coerce and repress in order to maintain an act which Mr. Morley has himself deplored. Some reforms, such as the establishment of elementary education, the seperation of the judicial from the administrative service, and the more generous admission of Indians to official life, are long over due. In the direction of self-government Mr. Morley has done much by opening the India Council in London to natives. But it is hard to believe, in the face of unanimous native criticism, that the suggestions for remodelling the various representative institutions made tentatively in the Simla memorial are based on right lines. Their guiding conception is too obviously a dread of the educated class, and a tendency to seek a counterpoise to it among the landowners, who are described in familiar language as "the monied and landed classes" who have "a stake in the country." It may be true that India is an aristocratic country. It honours birth and it honours learning. But the landowners are rarely educated men, and they are often usurers of a low caste, who have attained wealth only by the conscienceless exploitation of the peasantry. If these Simla proposals are adopted unmodified we doubt if any Indian party will hail them as a sincere attempt to extend popular representation. Rather, they will appear as the effort of an alien bureaucracy, puzzled, alarmed, and driven out of its courses, to find for its menaced authority a support in a native plutocracy.

THE "GLOBE."

Even those who have little sympathy with the aims—concealed or admitted—of the Indian "National" Congress had hoped that the decision to remove its meeting this year from Nagpur to Surat would have had the effect of lessening the influence of the Extremist. It is true that nothing much was expected from the inveterate Moderate party—nobody ever does expect much or get much from Trimmers of any country or any party—but, for all that, some had wondered if the self-styled National Congress would now be more true to its name, and less regardless of those interests of India which it is supposed to forward. The opening scenes have quickly dispelled any such idea. The much-disputed "Bande Mataram" hymn may not be sedition, but it is very near the border. An assembly that wished to make its loyalty clear would not have countenanced it, while the welcome given to the agitator, Lajpat Rai, is a further proof that under its present constitution the Congress is simply an evil influence. And the scenes of disorder in which the opening meeting was held, when the delegates become practically a mere shouting mob, shows that the idea of Parliamentary government is still utterly alien from those who so loudly claim it as an immediate right. If the Moderate party could disconnect the Extremists, the Congress might eventually fill a useful place in Indian life; at present, it is simply a nuisance and a danger. There is much useful work that it might do, were it to take advantage of the suggestions made by Mr. Morley in his Indian Budget speech last year; but until the Moderates turn their energies to reforms that are both practicable and can be countenanced by the suzerain Power, they might as well not exist at all.

ANENT the Russian steamer "Gregory Morch" which stranded on a Red Sea rock and was said to be in a critical position, the "Times of Ceylon" says:—"The experience of the owners of this vessel, during the past two years, must be unique. The first time the "Gregory Morch" came into prominence was about a couple of years ago, when her whole crew mutinied in Colombo harbour. They were out of the reach of the local authorities, being foreign seamen, and the few Officers of the ship were powerless against a united crew. After making large concessions to the men the dispute was settled, and the vessel started on her trip to Odessa. A little later the vessel met with an accident in the Red Sea. If we remember correctly, some months later an attempt was made to burn the ship while in the Black Sea. The last report was that the crew had mutinied a second time while at Odessa, and now comes the news of her stranding. She is a steel screw steamer of 4,669 tons, built in 1889 for the Northern Steamship Co."

INDIAN MUTINY CELEBRATION.

Message from the King.

In commemoration of the jubilee of the Indian Mutiny 700 officers and men, veterans of that campaign, were on Dec. 23 entertained at dinner at the Royal Albert Hall by the proprietors of the "Daily Telegraph." The old soldiers came from all parts of the kingdom the War Office, the India Office, and the Admiralty having cooperated with the organisers in order to make the list of the guests as complete as possible. Such as reside at a great distance from London arrived on the previous night and were lodged by their hosts in the vicinity of the Albert Hall. Many of the old warriors, from infirmity or other cause, were unable to accept the invitation, and to these, 660 in number, Christmas hampers were sent. At the Albert Memorial the commemoration began with a review by Lord Roberts which was witnessed by a large gathering of the public. The inspection evoked great interest, and during its progress Lord Roberts frequently stopped and conversed with one or other of the survivors. Col. Sir Neville Chamberlain was in charge of the parade, and the band of the 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—the old 32nd Foot, the defenders of Lucknow—played a selection of music.

Inside the hall there was a gay and inspiring scene as the old soldiers walked to the tables in the arena. The platform was occupied by the band of the Royal Artillery, in front of whom hung a number of banners captured during the Mutiny; while the grand tier was reserved for the officers and the relatives of the guests, and other persons invited in great numbers occupied the rest of the hall. The balconies were liberally decorated with trophies of flags and shields, the Star of India forming the basis of many of the trophies, while the names of the heroes of the Mutiny were emblazoned in bold colours on the walls. Lord Roberts, who went through the Mutiny as a lieutenant, presided at a long table on the platform, where there were many distinguished guests, including Lord Curzon of Kedleston, General Sir Dighton Probyn, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Walter Kerr, Admiral Sir H. Stephenson, General Sir Godfrey Clerk, General Sir Hugh Gough, Sir Alfred Lyall, General Sir Harry Prendergast, General Sir Robert Biddulph, and General Sir W. Nicholson. The old soldiers were enthusiastically cheered as they took their places at the board. All wore their medals conspicuously displayed across their breasts. Many who were lame were tenderly helped to their places by guardsmen, or by their friends, but the majority were upright, well-preserved men who bore their years bravely. The Royal Artillery band played a selection of music while the dinner was in progress and the last air played before the speeches was. "The Campbells are Coming," by Piper Angus Gibson, of the Black Watch, the only surviving piper of those who took part in the Mutiny. The toast of "The King" having been honoured.

Lord Roberts read the following message from the King, which had just been received:—

"I shall be glad if you would make known to the veterans who are assembled at the Royal Albert Hall today under your chairmanship my great satisfaction at learning how large a number of the survivors who took part in the memorable Indian Mutiny of 1857 are able to be present on such an interesting occasion. I speak in name of the whole empire when I say that we deeply appreciate the conspicuous services rendered by them and their comrades, who have now passed away, under most trying circumstances, and with a gallantry and an endurance which were the means, under Providence, of saving the Indian Empire from a grave peril." (Cheers.)

TELEGRAMS FROM THE VICEROY AND LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Roberts also announced the receipt of the following telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated Calcutta, December 23:—"Hearty good wishes to historic gathering of the Indian Mutiny veterans, whose services in the hour of peril can never be forgotten." Lord Kitchener cabled:—"Please convey the hearty greetings and good wishes of the Army in India to Mutiny veterans. Their past gallant deeds are not forgotten in this country. We all wish them a pleasant evening and a happy New Year." The chairman added that he regretted to say that three old field-marshals, who had hoped to be present, and all of whom took part in the Mutiny, were unable to be there—Lord Wolseley, Sir George White, and Sir Evelyn Wood.

Lord Wolseley wrote:

Dec. 10.

May I ask that this expression of sincere regret for my unavoidable absence from your historic gathering may be made known to the gallant veterans who are privileged to attend it.

All of them can proudly tell this generation of the King's soldiers of the part they took in the suppression of that unholy mutiny, which threatened the destruction of our Indian Empire.

I hope that all present at this glorious anniversary may enjoy a very happy day and reach an honoured old age.

May their sons be as brave and serve their Sovereign as loyally as they did.

(Cheers.) WOLSELEY, Field-Marshal.

The following telegram was from Sir George White, the mention of whose name was loudly cheered:

Very sorry and disappointed not to be with you on this historic occasion. Confined to bed with severe cold. Earl Roberts intimated that a similar message had been received from Sir Evelyn Wood. (Cheers.)

SPEECH BY LORD CURZON.

Lord Curzon, who was received with loud cheers, said the ceremony in which they were taking part that day—for it was a ceremony much more than it was a festival—was the natural complement to an incident that occurred at the Delhi Durbar, close upon five years ago. There they were commemorating the coronation of our King, whose gracious message had just been read. In a great amphitheatre, built within sight of that famous ridge, were assembled the princes of India, the civil and military officers, and the representatives of all the peoples and races of the mightiest empire that East or West had ever seen. Suddenly there walked into that arena, unexpected by the audience and unannounced, a small and tottering band of veterans, some of them in civil dress, others of them in old and frayed uniforms, but all of them bearing the medals and the ribbons on their breasts that told a glorious tale. The whisper went round that they were the Indian survivors of the Mutiny, who had been bidden to that famous scene of their heroism and their bravery nearly fifty years before. As soon as this fact was known a roar of acclamation burst from that vast assemblage, and, amid shouting and tears—for even strong men broke down and wept—the veterans, the heroes of the great rebellion, passed to their appointed seats. (Cheers.) What India did for its Indian veterans on that occasion England, by the liberality of a great newspaper and its proprietors, was doing for the English survivors that day. (Cheers.) And those of them in that great hall who were privileged to be present were gazing for the last time upon one of the supreme pages of history before it was turned back for ever and stored away on the dusty shelves of time. They in the crowd were their to render their last tribute of gratitude and respect to those who had written their names upon that page in letters that would never die; and those veterans were there to answer the last roll call that they would hear together upon earth, in the presence of their old comrades and before their old commanders (Cheers.) He supposed that to the bulk of Englishmen present that day the Indian Mutiny of 1857 was already a tradition rather than a memory. It had happened before many of them were born. Already it was receding into dim corridors of the past, and was surrounded with an almost mystic halo as one of the great national epics of our race. (Cheers.) But to all of them, young or old, it was one of the combined tragedies and glories of the British nation—a tragedy, because there were concentrated into those terrible months the agony and the suffering almost of centuries; a glory, because great names leapt to light, high and ennobling deeds were done, and, best and most enduring of all, there sprang from all that havoc and disaster the majestic fabric of an India united under a single Crown—(cheers)—governed, as we had tried to govern it, and were still trying to govern it, by the principles of justice and truth and righteousness—(cheers)—a spectacle which, if the entire empire were to shrivel up to-morrow like a scroll in the fire, would still be a supreme vindication of its existence and its accomplishment in the history of mankind. (Cheers.) What a thought it was that they had there that day in that great hall the actual survivors of that immortal drama, the men—and, he dared say, also the women, might he not say the heroes and the heroines?—(cheers)—who fought together in those fire-swept trenches, and behind those shot-riddled barricades, and to whose deathless valour and endurance it was owing that "ever upon the topmost roof of the banner of England blew." Let them count it the proudest moment of their lives that they were there to meet them that day, the first of duties to pay them an honour perhaps too long delayed—(cheers:)—the most precious of memories to have assisted in that commemoration, and most of all did they congratulate them, and these veterans would congratulate themselves, that there in the chair was the foremost of all those survivors, the veteran Field-Marshal Lord Roberts. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) They saw in him the hero of a score of campaigns, the proven champion of our national honour, and the trusted servant of the nation. (Cheers.) Perhaps the old soldiers before him would recognise in him rather the Lieutenant Roberts of 1857 (cheers)—who trained his gun at Delhi upon the breach in the wall, who met the dying Nicholson in his litter inside the Cashmere Gate, who three times rode aloft the regimental colour on the turret of the mess house at Lucknow—(cheers)—and who won his Victoria Cross along with the recaptured standards on the battlefield near Futtehgur.

THE HEROES OF THE MUTINY.

But might they not also feel that along with Lord Roberts and the heroes who sat at the same table with him, for all they knew, the spirits of the mighty dead might be looking down upon that banquet that afternoon—the gentle and fervent soul of Henry Lawrence, part soldier, part statesman, and wholly saint—(cheers); John Lawrence, that rugged tower of strength, four-square to all the winds that blow; Nicholson the heroic paladin of the frontier, Outram, that generous and gallant spirit, the mirror of chivalry—(cheers); the grave and high-souled Havelock—(cheers); Colin Campbell, the cautious but indomitable veteran—(cheers); Hugh Rose, that prince among fighting men; and many others whose names he saw there on the walls around him—Neill Hodson, Inglis, Peel, Chamberlain—whom there was not time to describe? Neither let them forget the Viceroy, Canning, calm amid the tumult, silent in the face of obliquy, resolute through all upon the great and crowning lesson of mercy. (Cheers.) And along with those let them not forget all the hundreds more of unknown and inconspicuous dead, who were not the less heroes because their names were not engraved on costly tablets or because their bodies rested in unmarked Indian graves. (Cheers.) Equally with their comrades they were the martyrs and the saviours of their country equally with them their monument was an empire rescued from the brink of destruction, and their epitaph was written in the hearts of their countrymen (Cheers). The ridge at Delhi which they held against such overwhelming odds, the Residency at Lucknow, which they alternately defended and stormed, the blood-soaked sands of Cawnpore—all these were by their act the sacred places of the British race; for their sake we guard them with reverence, we dedicate them with humble and holy pride for they were the altar upon which the British nation offered up its best and bravest in the hour of its supreme trial. (Cheers.) But he thought there were other memories than those of woe and anguish which the Mutiny might suggest. Often as he had wandered in those beautiful gardens at Lucknow which those of them who were before him would not recognise now where all the scars of siege and suffering had been obliterated by the kindly hand of nature, and where a solemn peace seemed to brood over the scene, he had been led by those conditions to discern a deeper truth and a more splendid consolation. Primarily they reminded them of the deathless bravery and endurance of the British soldier—(Cheers) —never seen to greater advantage than during that awful summer, with the scorching Indian sky, alternated with the drenching rains of the monsoon, and when cholera and pestilence and every attendant horror stalked abroad amid the camps. But they also reminded them of the equal gallantry and constancy of our Indian troops—(cheers)—who fought side by side with their British comrades in the trenches, and died in the same ditch; and also of those hundreds of native attendants, faithful unto death—(cheers) who clung to their English masters and mistresses with an unsurpassed devotion. (Cheers.) And, perhaps most of all, they reminded them that when all those dreadful passions had been slaked a spirit of forbearance breathed in high places, and there sprang from all that chaos and suffering a new sense of peace and harmony, bearing fruit in a high purified resolve. Never let it be forgotten that the result of the Mutiny was not merely an England victorious, but an India pacified, united, and started once more upon its wondrous career of advance and expansion. The bitterness had gone out of the minds of those in India as it had out of ours, and the bloodstains had been wiped out in the hearts of both, just as in that beautiful garden at Lucknow they were covered up with the brightness of verdure and blossoming of flowers. (Cheers.) And so they were brought to their duty of that afternoon. First and foremost it was to render praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God, Who wrought that great deliverance, whose accents were heard even in the shriek and roar of Delhi and Lucknow, but Who spoke again and spoke last, as He did of old, in the still small voice, of mercy, and forgiveness and reconciliation. (Cheers) And then, honour let it be to the living and honour to the dead, honour to the European and honour to the Indian, whom neither distinction of race nor religion could keep apart in that pit of suffering and death, honour to the officer, and honour to the private, who served side by side without distinction of rank; honour to the men and honour to the women who faced those perils with equal fortitude and devotion—(cheers); honour to the sailors who served the naval guns—(cheers); honour to the surgeons who attended the stricken and wounded—(cheers); honour to the chaplains who administered the last rites to the dying and the dead. And, finally, praise and glory let it be to the dwindling band of war-scarred heroes whom they saw before them that afternoon—(loud cheers)—and who by their presence there had reminded them of their immortal services, and being reminded in return, as he hoped, of the undying gratitude of their country. He gave them the health of the surviving veterans of the Indian Mutiny, and he associated that toast with the name of the hero of 1857, who was still their hero in 1907, endeared to the nation by half a century of service and scarifice not one with less glorious than that his youth. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

LORD ROBERTS.

Lord Roberts on rising to reply, was warmly cheered by the veterans. He said he could assure Lord Curzon that they, old soldiers and sailors, who were privileged to serve in India during the Mutiny of 1857, had listened to his eloquent speech with the keenest interest. Lord Curzon's tribute of praise and appreciation of the men who took a leading part in quelling that Mutiny was cordially endorsed by all of them, while those of them who had the privilege of assisting them in their difficult work were greatly gratified by his kind recognition of their efforts. (Cheers) He wished that the duty of responding to the toast could have been undertaken by someone with more claims than he had—(cries of "No, no")—to speak for the spirits of 1857, but the lapse of fifty years had carried off all those to whom the country then looked to protect its interests and to guard its honour. They who were left were little more than boys at that time, and there was no one alive now who held any position of responsibility at that period. He thought he should be acting in accordance with the wishes of all those present if at this point he offered to Lord Burnham their most sincere thanks for that sumptuous entertainment—(cheers)—and assumed him that they appreciated the kindly and patriotic sentiment which induced him to undertake for that honour himself the whole burden of suggest and to take upon himself the whole burden of carrying it out. But they must all feel that this commemoration was an honour not paid to them, but to the memory of those by whose skill and courage that great epoch in our Indian history was brought to a satisfactory conclusion. It was not upon them who were present that the burden of the crisis rested; it was upon the men whose names were inscribed around that hall, and who had long since passed away. Some—perhaps the greatest of them—died during the Mutiny, either by the hands of the enemy, as did Sir Henry Lawrence and John Nicholson, or struck down, as so many were, by disease, and by the severe strain upon mind and body. How heavy that death-roll was might be gathered from the fact that very few of the men who held positions of authority when the Mutiny first broke out in May 1857 were alive in December of that year. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Anson, succumbed to cholera within a few days of taking the field on his way to Delhi; Sir Henry Barnard, who succeeded him in command of the Delhi Field Force died of the same disease within a month; his successor, again, General Reed, broke down after being in command for only a few days; and although the fourth commander, General Archdale Wilson, held on until Delhi fell, exposure, climate, and responsibility told severely upon his health. It was the same with the civil authorities. Mr. Colvin, the Governor of the North-West

DRUCE GRAVE.

Preparations for Opening.

LONDON DECEMBER, 28.

We are officially informed that the opening of the Druce grave at Highgate Cemetery, for which faculty was granted in the Consistory Court yesterday, will take place on Monday morning.

To-morrow the heavy marble monument at the head of the grave will be removed, but no opening will be made in the vault until the following official authorised witnesses arrive on Monday at nine o'clock :—

Dr. Augustus Joseph Pepper, representing the Home Office.

Sir Thomas Stevenson, M.D., and a surveyor representing Mr. Herbert Druce, owner of the grave.

Dr. Cunningham Duncanson and Mr. John Charles Scrivener, surveyor, representing Mr. George Hollamby Druce, the Australian claimant, who is prosecuting Mr. Herbert Druce for alleged perjury.

Mr. W. E. Clifton, surveyor, representing the London Cemetery Company.

Mr. Alexander Travers Hawes J.P., of Messrs. Baker, Blaker, and Hawes, solicitors to the Cemetery Company.

In addition, the representatives of two news agencies—the Press Association and the Central News—will be permitted to describe the exhumation on the understanding that their reports are submitted to the Home Office before publication. There must also be present half a dozen masons and gravediggers to remove the stonework and raise the coffin, and an undertaker's assistant to cut the lead linging of the coffin.

POLICE ON GUARD.

Beyond these no person will be allowed into the cemetery during the exhumation and re-interment of the coffin of Thomas Charles Druce and three other coffins which are in the same vault. The police will guard the gates, walls, and avenues leading to the cemetery, which will be closed during the whole of Monday.

Public interest in the Druce case was divided yesterday between the proceedings in the Consistory Court and the completion of the electrically-lighted shelter around and over the grave at Highgate. Many hundreds of people, shivering in the keen east wind, walked during the day through the bleak cemetery. The proceedings in the Consistory Court at St. Paul's were more interesting.

Outside the low barriers delimiting the court stood an audience of hundreds of people attracted by the quaint scene of an open court within the great Cathedral, and the sound of the lawyers' voices, which spread with strange effect through the aisles.

Mr. Danckwerts, K.C., addressing Dr. Tristram, said: "It is my duty to apply to you, under the Statute, for a faculty in order to open a vault in Highgate Cemetery. The Home Secretary has given his licence. The vault is registered in the name of Mr. Herbert Druce, and he is the owner. Mr. Herbert Druce has given his consent.

"As you are probably aware there is a prosecution for perjury pending against him, it being alleged that he said he vouches for his father's death. It has been said that the corpse of Mr. T. C. Druce, his father, was not buried, but that something was placed in the coffin in lieu of the body, and that there was a sham funeral.

"The magistrate before whom the case is being heard expressed an opinion that it would be desirable to ascertain what actually was done.

DESIRABILITY OF EXHUMATION.

"Mr. Herbert Druce has given his consent, under certain conditions. One condition is that Dr. Pepper, who will represent the Secretary of State, shall conduct the operation, and that the work shall be done by him aided by the cemetery company—two impartial parties. A hoarding has been erected around the grave, and everything will be done to keep the proceedings decent and perfectly private. The desirability of the exhumation is obvious in the face of the facts.

Mr. Danckwerts added that as the licence of the Home Secretary was only good for fourteen days from the date of issue, he would ask the Chancellor to issue his faculty forthwith.

Dr. Tristram asked when the grave would be opened Mr. Danckwerts replied that as the licence said the exhumation should be conducted "decently and with privacy," that question would be best left unanswered in public.

Mr. Arnold Statham, appearing for Mr. George Hollamby Druce, then rose and said: "My presence here must not be interpreted to mean that have in any way consented to support the prosecution of Mr. Herbert Druce. I merely support a step which will clear up the mystery involved in that prosecution.

"I think the opening of this vault will be in the interests of justice, having regard to the observations made by the distinguished magistrate.

"But please let it be understood—and I desire, as counsel for Mr. George Hollamby Druce in his civil action against Lord Howard de Walden, in which an estate said to be worth several millions of money is involved, to make it perfectly clear, lest this court should act on a wild presumption, that this order is invited in the interests of justice in that case—that the opening of the vault is quite irrelevant to the main issue in that case, which does not turn on the question of the mock burial, in my judgment.

"OF LITTLE VALUE."

"As you may remember, throughout the old proceedings Mr. Bargrave Deane always suggested that the opening of this coffin would be of little value, as owing to the presence of lime or chloride of lime, the features of the deceased would have so perished as to be unrecognisable and past identification; and he also desired—and I think properly desired—to protect his client, Mr. Herbert Druce, from the pain of seeing his father's remains disturbed.

"I myself anticipate that the remains of his father will be found in the coffin, but in the event of the almost incredible story of a mock burial proving true, in the event of there being only lead in the coffin, which is a contingency the court must contemplate, then it would not be proper to return the coffin to consecrated ground; and I suggest that the court should appoint its own representative to attend the opening, and to report to this court, or that the necessary directions may be given with despatch as to what is to be done.

"Mr. G. H. Druce would like to be present. He has been impressed with various stores which have been circulated in connection with the burial. Mr. G. H. Druce is, next to Mr. Herbert Druce, more affected than anyone else, and he would like to be present with his Australian solicitor, Mr. Coburn."

Mr. Danckwerts objected to the presence of Mr. G. H. Druce or Mr. Coburn as unnecessary. Mr. Herbert Druce would be represented by a doctor and a surveyor, and Mr. G. H. Druce had chosen Dr. Duncanson and Mr. Scrivener to represent him.

Mr. Statham: "I do not press it. I am instructed to put it before you."

Sir Charles Mathews, appearing for Mr. Herbert Druce also forms by objected to any persons except those whose presence was essential being at the opening. The licence granted by the House Secretary said that the proceedings must be carried out in the early morning, and with decency and privacy, and with proper sanitary precautions. The grave, it was ordered should be restored to its previous condition with all due speed and privacy,

Mr. Danckwerts read the conditions of the licence, which were:—

1. That the removal of the body be effected with decency and privacy.

2. That such precautions shall be adopted as may be prescribed by Dr. Pepper.

3. That every coffin be restored so far as may be to its previous position.

4. That the grave containing the coffin be restored to its former condition, with all due speed consistantly with decency and privacy.

The Chancellor said that in this case he thought the cemetery authorities had been rightly advised in applying to the Court for this faculty. The Chancellor continued, "I therefore decree a faculty to issue, and in the terms proposed and contained in the licence of the Secretary of State, I will insert those terms in the faculty. But with regard to Mr. Statham's application that Mr. G. H. Druce, should attend I do not think it is necessary that he should do so. He is represented by two independent persons selected by himself and I think those two persons should be present. I therefore decree the faculty and it will issue at once as soon as it is prepared.

It will be issued to the solicitors appearing for the cemetery authorities and do not suppose there will be any suggestion of alteration. According to the practice of the court Dr. Pepper should report to the Registry of the Bishop that the exhumation has taken place and the names of the persons who are officially present."

Mr. Danckwerts "That will be done." The proceedings then terminated.

"I want to be there" said Mr. George Hollamby Druce last night. "I want to be there. Close on five years I have spent in this country waiting for the grave to be opened and now they will not let me see it one. I want to see the grave examined from end to end I want the virgin soil exposed at each side and under the concrete at the bottom. I may make an application myself tomorrow to the Home Office for permission to be present. Anyway, I shall be at the cemetery gates on Monday and shall ask to be allowed to go in. If they refuse me, I shall not make any trouble. I just want to be there."

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

New Cabinet Formed.

Teheran, Dec. 20 ("Time").—Parliament is endeavouring to avert a crisis, but feeling is running high against the Sovereign. Tabriz has telegraphed deposing the Shah to-day.

Teheran, Dec. 20 (Reuter).—A new Cabinet was formed last night. Four Ministers of the last Cabinet —namely, the Ministers of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Education—retain their portfolios. The three new Ministers are Nizam-es-Sultaneh, Premier and Minister of Finance, Prince Azziz Ullah Mirza Zaffar-es-Sultaneh, Minister of War, and Kayam Makam, Minister of Commerce and Customs.

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, December 20 (Reuter)—A telegram from Teheran states that the Russian Legation, in an official reply to the memorandum presented by the Persian Parliament to the representatives of the Powers appealing for protection for the new "regime," declared that Russia would abstain from any interference in the internal affairs of Persia and confine herself solely to measures for the protection of her frontiers and her subjects.

The telegram adds that the representatives of Russia and Great Britain are in constant communication with one another as to the best procedure to be followed in the interests of tranquility in Persia.

THE SHAH GIVES WAY.

Teheran, Dec. 22 ("Times").—The Shah yielded today. He signed and sealed a declaration on the Koran, which he sent to the Assembly as a mark of his renewal of fidelity to the Constitution. Hereby his Majesty accepted the conditions of the Mejliss, including the punishment of the ringleaders in the riots and the dissolution of the Court clique.

The Shah appointed yesterday Nazim es-Sultaneh to proceed to the Zill-es-Sultan's house and demand that he should immediately leave the country. The Zill-es-Sultan, as reasoning proved useless, expelled the intruder at the point of the revolver. The incident has excited sympathy for the Zill-es-Sultan.

Teheran, Dec. 22 (Reuter).—The Shah this morning received the British and Russian representatives and gave them his formal and solemn assurances that he did not entertain any intention to abolish the constitutional "regime" but would strive to work with it.

Dec. 23—The President informed the House that the Shah had accepted the various stipulations submitted to him—namely:—

1. To send away Saad-ed-Dowleh and the intrigning priests, and to punish the persons responsible for the recent disorders.

2. To permit Ala-ed-Dowleh and his brother to return.

3. To assign a force of 200 infantry as a permanent guard for the Parliament buildings.

4. To place all troops, including the Cossack Brigade, which until now has been an independent command, under the Ministry of War.

5. That the Russian officers of the Brigade shall only instruct the men, and not command, as has hitherto been the case.

The shops have reopened.

POPULAR MISTRUST OF THE SHAH.

Teheran, Dec. 24 ("Times.")—Parliament, secure, is advising the resumption of work; but the people refuse, asking for a guarantee of order and public safety; moreover, they do not approve of the new Ministers.

Teheran, Dec. 24 (Reuter).—Saad-ed Dowleh, who was ordered to leave yesterday, has taken refuge at the Dutch Legation. Armed men are reassembling in the streets. Some soldiers yesterday shot at, but missed, one of the chief legal advisers of Parliament. The late Premier, Nasir-el-Mulk, embarked at Enzeli to-day for Europe.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Paris, Dec. 25 ("Central News").—The Teheran correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" telegraphs that the situation shows little signs of improvement. Yesterday in Tabriz the partisans of the parliamentary party occupied the arsenal and afterwards issued a manifesto proclaiming the dethronement of the Shah. The contents of the manifesto were then conveyed to the officials at the German Legation and subsequently to the Russian and British Legations at Teheran.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN POLICY.

St. Petersburg, Dec, 26 ("Times")—What is taken to be a semi-official Note from London telegraphed by Reuter on the Persian situation arouses some misgivings in a certain section of the Russian Press. The London "communique" lays particular stress on the necessity of joint impartial action in Teheran in the interests of a peaceful settlement of the Persian crisis no less than in the interests of Russia and England, pointing out the disastrous consequences of an Anglo-Russian conflict for all concerned, dwelling upon the evil effect which such a conflict would have among the Mahomedan subjects of the two Empires, and invoking the sad experience of Morocco as an object-lesson against selfish rivalry.

The "Bourse Gazette" confesses its inability to understand the "communique," yet bluntly concludes: "The policy of the two Powers evidently does not follow an identical path, and the Anglo-Russian Agreement is in danger of becoming waste paper." The "Bourse Gazette" hopes that questions in the House of Commons and in the Duma will make matters clearer. The "Novoe Vermya," while not mentioning specifically the London telegram, displays some irritation at what it considers an unwarranted suspicion of Russia's good faith. The "Russ," on the other hand, argues that British diplomacy has merely sought to impress the fact that neither the Constitutionalists nor the reactionaries in Persia must look for partisan support from England or Russia. "It is confirmed from other sources that certain elements in Persia have founded hopes on Russia. Now, however, these hopes have been paralysed by the joint representations of the two Powers to the Shah and must be finally extinguished by the English "communique," The "Russ" also sees in the reference to Mussulmans and Morocco a delicate hint to a third "interested Power."

TENOR ARRESTED ON THE STAGE.

New York, December 27.

The supremely ridiculous spectacle of a tenor singing grand opera while a policeman followed him up and down the stage, was witnessed last night as the result of the growing rivalry between the great American impresarios.

The Majestic Theatre at Boston was crowded with a fashionable audience who were intensely enjoying the performance of "Il Trovatore" by the San Carlos Opera Company, when, to the universal amazement, a policeman marched across the scene and arrested Signor Carlo Albani, the tenor.

Signor Albani protested vigorously against being hauled off the stage in this ignominious manner at the behest of Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, of the New York Manhattan Opera House, who claims the right to his exclusive services in America. After much argument, the constable consented to allow Signor Albani to continue his performance under proper surveillance. The manager, Mr. Russell then advanced to the footlights and apologised to the audience, explaining that the law of the State required that a policeman should not lose sight of his prisoner.

Signor Albani then burst into song, while the officer of the law followed him like a faithful watchdog apparently fearing that he would fly away on one of his top notes. During the anvil horus the sparks interfered with the constable vision and when the gipsy mother revealed her identity, and Signor Albani made a jump towards the opposite said, of the stage, the policeman gave chase and nearly upset the tripod and kettle.

The audience at first indignant, hissed the officer fiercely but was finally overcome by the absurdity of the scene, and gave way to fits of uncontrollable laughter.

Signor Albani after the performance was released on bail provided by Mr Russell, but Mr Hammerstein claims his salary, saying that he liberated the singer the other day from his contract on the tenor's plea that the American climate disagreed with his health, and that he furnished Signor Albani with a ticket to Italy. Instead of going to Italy, however, Signor Albani went to Boston, Mr. Hammerstein is therefore suing him for £5,000 for breach of contract.

In view of the ridiculous situation at Boston, operagoers in New York to-day are asking themselves what will happen when Mme Tetrazzini makes her appearance at Mr. Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera house next month for Mr. Conried of the Metropolitan Opera House disputes Mme. Tetrazzini's right to sing in America except under his management.

A RUMOUR reaches the "Englishman" that it is not improbable, in the event of the Hon'ble Mr. Baker succeeding to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, that the appointment of Finance Minister will be given to Mr. H. Babington Smith, C.S.I., now Secretary to the Post Office, in London, who would have Lord Elgin's interest, having been his Private Secretary when Viceroy and married his eldest daughter, Lady Elizabeth Bruce. Mr. Babington Smith took high honours at Cambridge, was a clerk in the Treasury, and Private Secretary to the Right Hon'ble Mr. Goschen, when Chancellor of the Exchequer; he was also Secretary to the British Delegates at the Brussels Monetary Conference in 1892, went on a Financial Mission to Natal in 1899, and was British representative and President of the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt, Constantinople, from 1900 to 1903, so that he has had a varied experience, chiefly of a financial character.

MOCK BURGLARS.

How they Robbed the Marquis.

London, December 28.

The midnight raid on the Marquis of Cholmondeley's mansion, and the theft of the Southdown Racing Cup, both planned and carried out with great dexterity by the Duke of Westminster's guests, show that the uninstructed nobleman can ontdo the expert burglar in the latter's own profession, and deserves a front place in the history of Christmas pranks.

Not the least amusing circumstance is that on the day following the theft the titled "burglars" met their victim, the Marquis and most insincerely condoled with him in his loss. The full details of the plot are as follows:—

On Christmas Eve, when the Marquis of Cholmondeley was at Eaton Hall, the Duke of Westminster's seat, the fact of Lord Lonsdale being one of the house party led to a conversation about the recent motorcar burglary at the latter's place near Oakham.

Lord Cholmondeley then mentioned that in consequence of that affair he had had a new burglar alarm fixed at Cholmondeley Castle. Scepticism was expressed as to the value of such contrivances, but Lord Cholmondeley said he could guarantee that this one would trap the most expert thieves, and added that if there was any attempt on the place he would "make it warm" for the buralars.

DISCREDITING A SAFETY ALARM.

After Lord Cholmondeley had left a plot was concocted to surprise the marquis by "lifting" the Southdown Cup, and proving that his reliance on his anti-burglar apparatus was illusory. Six gentlemen of the house party were in the expedition. They left Eaton about 11-30 on Christmas night in a fast motor-car, and reached the Malpas entrance to Cholmondely Park, fifteen miles distant, shortly after midnight. The car was seen by the lodge-keeper to enter the Park, but no importance was attached to the fact.

Leaving the car under a large tree at one end of the winding avenue, out of sight of the lodge, the conspirators waited until the Castle was in darkness: then they cautionsly made their way past the front of the building to a place in which coal was stored. A window was unfastened with little trouble and one of the party stole a large lump of coal.

Then the raiders moved to the east side, being careful to dodge the night watchman, who after nightfall is on duty outside with a large dog. The night was very dark and stormy, and they were not disturbed.

On reaching the old dining-room window, two holes were bored into the sash with a gimlet, and by these means the defective catch was forced back. The window proved heavy, and it took two of the party to lift and hold it up, while a third with a piece of coal crept inside, and making his way to the table in the centre of an adjoining room, where the South-down Cup was displayed, "annexed" it, and left the coal in its place.

At this point the sound of dogs barking upstairs reached the ears of the invaders. Under the impression that the bulgar alarm had worked after all the party, having secured the Cup, let down the window with as little noise as possible, and raced for the motor.

The belief that the inmates of the Castle had been alarmed explains the speed at which the motor was driven out of the Park. One of the two gates had in the meantime been closed. In driving through, the hood of the car caught the edge of the gate still standing open, and part of the car's framework was ripped off. The gate was also damaged.

TRANQUIL "VICTIMS."

What happened in the Castle was that about 2 a.m. two pet dogs which the Marchioness had in her bed-room, began to bark exitedly. The Marchioness was awakened, and after quietening her pets listened, but heard nothing. She gave the matter no further attention.

Immediately over the old dining-room are the bed-rooms of the butler and of Lord Cholmondeley's valet. Both heard sounds as of someone moving about, but each supposed that the movement came from the bed-room of the other. Thus, by mere accident, no alarm was raised.

When the loss of the Cup was found out next morning, Lord Cholmonddeley expressed his annoyance in strong terms. Though he suspected a prank, he was not certain, and consequently informed the police.

After telling what he knew to the police officers, he went out to hunt with the South Cheshire Hounds. The Eaton Hall party were at the meet. They had heard of the loss, expressed a feigned sympathy, and an equality sincere surprise that the burglar alarm had not worked as anticipated.

The affair was the talk, and to those in the secret, the jest of the Meet. Then, when Lord Cholmondeley had been condoled with, the joke was explained, and following the inevitable apologies, the affair was smoothed over. Lord Cholmondeley himself entered into the spirit of the prank. He and the Duke of Westminster in the afternoon attended together the races at Hooton Park. When the Marquis reached home in the evening he found that the Cup had been restored.

The Duke of Westminster's guests where: Sir Edward and Lady Constance Stewart Richardson Mr. and Mrs. Ivor Guest, Colonel and Lady Muriel Grenfell, Mr. Grenfell, Mrs. Wyndham aunt of the Duchess of Westminster, and her son Mr Brooke. 16th Lancers.

Mr. George Wyndham, Lady Grosvenor and Mr. Percy Wyndham dined at Eaton Hall, on Christmas Day.

STORIES OF CECIL RHODES.

Belief in British and Dutch Federation.

Some new stories about the late Cecil Rhoder are given in the Christmas number of the "Diamond Fields Advertiser," to hand by the last mail.

"A Kimberley Journalist" relates the experiences of a verbatim reporter commissioned to report Mr. Rhodes's speeches during his election campaign in Barkly West in 1898 with Mr. James Hill as his colleague. When his speeches reported word for word appeared in cold print, "Mr. Rhodes's disgust was almost comic in its intensity He tried to shake off the reporter for the rest of the tour but that contingency had been foreseen and provided against. In accordance with a prearrangement, Mr. Hill engaged the reporter as his private secretary. Then Mr Rhodes insisted on looking over everything that the private secretary might think fit to send the Press.

The reporter's subsequent experience was not a happy one. He would sit up half the night after a fatiguing cart journey and write Mr. Rhodes's speech word for word, exactly as it had been delivered. In the morning he would take the manuscript to that gentleman, and ask him to look over it. Mr. Rhodes would stuff the MS. in his pocket, and when he was appealed in for its return all that could be got out of him was. "Don't you worry it will be fine reading for posterity." This happened again and again.

The same writer thus refers to Mr. Rhodes's feelings towards the Dutch as expressed at a dinner in the Kimberly Sanatorium on September 20, 1900:—"He talked freely on the political situation and the duty of conciliating the Dutch. He didn't believe, he said plainly, in any topdog theories. The war, he insisted, was for equal rights for all against Krugerism and not between English and Dutch. I like the Duetch,' he said. 'I have shot over their farms, and we should still be the best of friends if it were not for the politicians who mislead them.' He looked forward to early federation as the result of the war—perhaps within five years."

And anecdote related by another writer is as follows: "Mr, Rhodes, a few years before his death, was on one of his favourite treks in Rhodesia, and, arriving at a native stad, or collection of huts, had one of his pleasant little chats with the chief. It was his custom on these occasions to make presents, and he sent for some blankets from a neighburing store. Having duly presented these, Mr. Rhodes thought he would like to leave a little money behind him, and said casually to his body servant, the well-known Tony, "Give them the petty cash. How much have you got? 'Twelve hundred pounds' was Tony' reply,"

IT is stated that there will be no Sports in connection with the Bengal Presidency Amateur Athletic Association this year owing to the inability of the Association to find an Honorary Secretary.

MESSRS. JOHN MCNEIL AND COMPANY, of Glasgow, are sending out a representative—with much experience of the West Indies—to enquire into and report on the present position and prospects of the Indian sugar industry.

ST. NICHOLAS AND SANTA CLAUS.

The Mystery of a Transposed Custom.

By way of appendix to Mr. Dion Clayton Calthrop's charming article on "Santa Claus" in the Christmas Number of the "Pall Mall Magazine" it is opportune writes W. P. P. in the "P. M. G." to recall that the custom of hanging up stockings for the secret gifts of Santa Claus (alias St. Nicholas) has in reality nothing whatever to do with Christmas. The true time for this anonymous distribution of presents to good children is the eve of St. Nicholas Day (December 6) which is still observed in this fashion in Austria, Holland, and other Continental countries. As a Christmas custom in England, Santa Claus is an entirely modern innovation, dating from only thirty or forty years ago. Dickens never describes nor even alludes to it in any of his otherwise profuse accounts of the Christmas festival. How and when the rites of St. Nicholas were reintroduction into modern England and transferred from their proper day (December 5) to Christmas Eve is a mystery which it would be interesting to see cleared up.

The direct succession of Santa Claus or Father Christmas, as he is now indifferently known, from the original St. Nicholas is proved by the following quaint description of the custom as it was practised in fifteenth-century England. In his poem the "Naogeorgus" Barnaby Googe wrote:—

St. Nicholas money used to give the maidens secretly,
Who that he still may use his wanted liberality,
The mothers all their children on his Eve do cause to fast,
And when everyone at night in senseless sleep are cast,
Both apples, pears, and nuts they bring, and other things beside,
As caps, and shoes, and petticoats which secretly they hide
And in the morning found, they say that "This St. Nicholas hath brought."

With the Reformation and the abolition of the worship of saints the observance of St. Nicholas Eve and the custom of his secret nocturnal visits for the bestowal of gifts on good children disappeared from English life for a period of three hundred years. But in countries so divergent as Austria and Halland December 5 as St. Nicholas Eve is still observed with all, or nearly all, its original exactitude. In the towns and villages of Southern Austria the Eve is ushered in by the passage through the streets of an extraordinary procession. It is headed by a boy or young man from the church choir in the character of St. Nicholas. He is attired in full episcopal vestments and armed with a crosier. He figures as "the boy bishop" in commemoration of the sanctity and piety which distinguish even the infant years of St. Nicholas. Attendant on the boy bishop are two fellow-boys attired as angels, representing the powers of goodness, while numerous other boys with blackened faces and grotesque costumes, rattling chains and cracking whips, personify the demons of disobedience and wickedness.

Entering a house the boy-bishop or St. Nicholas demands that the children of the family shall be brought to him. He proceeds to examine them in their knowledge of the Church Catechism. To those who answer well he bids his attendant angels give fruits, sweets, and nuts, and he calls in the demon boys from outside to birch and punish those whose knowledge is deficient or whose conduct is reported by the parents to have been bad during the year. Extracting promises of amendment from those unlucky children, the good St. Nicholas promises that they as well as the good ones shall receive gifts from him that night, just as he secretly gave the purses to the needy three children of Lycia. With this promise he leaves to continue his inspections, and when after their evening of games and dancing the children go to bed each places on the window-sill a dish or a basket labelled with their names. Waking in the morning they found the baskets filled with the presents which St. Nicholas is supposed to have brought for them during the night. In Holland, Nicholas Eve is celebrated in essentially the same way. In the midst of the children's festivities St. Nicholas, represented as an old man, enters in his episcopal robes, and with many a sly allusion betraying an intimate knowledge of the tricks and failings of each child he holds a little court of inquiry into their behaviour in family life. Finally he departs with his blessing and a promise to bring each child a present when they are asleep, commanding them for this purpose to leave their shoes on the hearthstone in the parlour. This is done, a little straw being placed in each shoe for the refreshment of the donkey on which St. Nicholas makes his midnight ride. The door of the room is carefully locked by Paterfamilias, and yet next morning proves the truth of the good Saint's promise, for in each shoe is found a present for its owner.

These are the true and proper observances of Santa Claus on his rightful day (December 5). The transference of the custom to Christmas is an instance of an entirely modern development or adaptation of an ancient custom which has no parallel in folk-lore. In New York, whence it is generally supposed Santa Claus was reintroduced into England, his midnight visits and gifts were made on the historically correct day, the eve St. Nicholas, December 5, which was celebrated as a holiday by the early Dutch settlers in America. Between that and Christmas Eve, when Santa Claus now appears, there is an interval of three weeks, which has to be accounted for. Perhaps the amalgamation of the two festivals was brought about by motives of economy, the giving of presents on December 5, and again on December 25 constituting too heavy a toll on parental purses. That this was the case appears to be proved by the custom prevailing in Catholic Germany where St. Nicholas duly appears in each home on December 5, and, inquiring into the conduct of the children, rewards the worthy with fruits and cakes, and lectures the unworthy on the duty of obedience. He then asks each child what present they would like the Christ-child to bring them at Christmas; and on the morning of that day they usually find the desired articles in the shoes which they placed overnight on the hearth. This variation of the original Nicholas Eve Custom, for so long obsolete in England, probably accounts for our possession of Santa Claus in his present form. He is supposed to have been an importation from America about forty years ago (as a little earlier we had derived the Christmas tree from Germany on the initiative of the Prince Consort.) In America Santa Claus had been established by the Dutch settlers who founded the New Amsterdam which is now New York. The occasion for the revival of the old rites of St. Nicholas was afforded by the tremendous impetus which the celebration of Christmas received in the early Victorian era, largely as the result of the enthusiasm of Dickens in writing about and describing the festival. His enthusiasm renders more remarkable the fact that nowhere does he ever allude to the innocent fiction of Santa Claus as the giver of Christmas gifts. This omission on his part emphasises the modernity of the custom, for Dickens above all others would have seized upon it with avidity had its practice been in any degree notable or known. As it is there are few grandfathers and grandmothers to-day who can recall being visited by Santa Claus in the Christmasses of their youth, and it would be vastly interesting if people of middle-age would contribute their first memories of his appearance and so enable his invasion into England to be fixed with something like certainty.

DR. CHARLES EASTMAN has just returned from the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota, where he has finished his work of giving new names to nearly thirty thousand Sioux Indians. Dr. Eastman himself is a full-blooded Sioux. The American Government considered, the "Chronicle" says, that its Indian wards would get on much better without the many-syllabled, double-jointed names which they have always had, and now that many of the Indians enter commercial pursuits, their old names were somewhat of a burden to them. Names such as "Afraid-of-a-bear," "Rain-in-the-face," "Big-black-raven-with-the-white-eyes," "Many-lightnings," "Thunder-of-the-woods," and similar ones have been turned into plain John, Charles, Walter, and other names more in consonance with modern American titles.

OF INTEREST.

In every newspapar in the country you will read statements made by people living in out-of-the-way places who are supposed to have been cured, or derived great benefit from some wonderful remedy or "cure-all."

But here in Bombay we only publish statements made by well-known doctors and citizens or, in other words, the testimony of your friends, neighbours and fellow-townsmen.

Dr. H. A. Nakhooda, L.M. & S., Tutor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, Dispensary Nagdevi St., says:—I find Doan's Backache Kidney Pills very reliable, my patients suffering from Kidney complaints soon recover by their use.

Good health is impossible if the kidneys are weak or diseased as they filter the liquid poisons out of the system that are the direct cause of irregular action of the heart, debility, dizziness, loss of memory and energy, backache and urinary trouble, and if neglected result in either diabetes or Bright's disease. The Pills are a specific for the kidneys and urinary organs only, and cure when all other remedies have failed.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8 0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper, your order will be sent postage and packing free.

HOW THE ENGLISHMAN DOES BUSINESS.

"Why does the Yankee in London look with pity and impatience upon the business methods of his British cousin?" asks the "Saturday Evening Post."

"Because he can't help it. Because, no matter where he turns, from costering to finance, he sees things being done with a sedateness, a reverence for tradition and a disregard for economy in labour or detail that make him desire to reform the whole British commercial fabric at once. Everywhere the pallid 'clark' upon his high stool. Everywhere the powter ink-pot. The Yankee's letter of credit is on a great international banking house. He finds its main counting-room spread over half a block. Not, a typewriter in the place. Not a modern office appliance. On the shelf where he signs his draft are a steel pen and a goose-quill, side by side. This bank has thirty branches in London. But it requires two days to furnish a bit of New York exchange.

"He wishes to telephone, and is shown to an instrument with a crank and ear-piece unlike anything he has ever seen. It resembles a Yankee pencil-sharpener—and he learns that it often works like one. This morning he found the London papers full of wonder at American civilisation because it could permit Philadelphia telephone interests to abolish the word 'please' in their service, with a gross saving of 900,000 'pleases' daily. But London Central black-guards him for saying 'fifty-nine hundred Batter-sea' when he should have said 'five-nine-double-aught.'

"The Yankee feels sorry for his English cousin, and would be out of patience with him were the latter not such a kindly fellow. And yet the Englishman isn't at all wrong. He is merely conducting English business on English lines, whereas the Yankee has been making a peck of trouble for himself every day by trying to do business in London as he would do it in New York or Chicago.

"While at his shop the Englishman transacts nothing but business, by appointment. He wants to be finished. The Londoner is a clock-watcher, and hates the thought of Monday morning. His heart is in his country estate and his family. For this reason he sharply condenses his transactions and omits hundreds of details that the Yankee works out lovingly. Thus, it is entirely true, as Americans of some experience in London assure new arrivals—and as the latter are seldom willing to believe—that a man may get through several times as much business during a year in the British metropolis as in New York, and have twice or thrice as much leisure.

"There is little social life in British business, and this the Yankee misses most of all. No business clubs where everyone in wool, hardware, chemicals or publishing lunches at midday, meets everyone else in that trade, and gets all the gossip. The Briton dines at his regular club, where business is strictly tabooed. Personality plays a smaller part in business—where an American house often permits department managers to sign their names in correspondence, the English business letter is usually signed by the Manager for the Company.' Our countless commercial organisations, with their great dinners and notable speakers, are just beginning to be understood in England. With us, of course, business is the one general interest. Over there it must give place to half a dozen other general interests, social, artistic, political and likewise compete with a hundred little hobbies. So a man is expected to leave his shop in the city.

"Will the Englishman ever be, in business, like us? In some respects he is becoming so, and, rather strangely, his Government seems to lead in Yankee notions. It was predicted that the staid Foreign Office would have trouble when modern files and real live typists were added in Downing Street. No woman could keep a secret! What would become of diplomacy? But the reform has been a success. Scotland Yard actually woke up not long ago and began giving photographs of criminals and their handwriting to the Press."

DEMOCRATISATION OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

"The fact is the Foreign Office needs to be reformed from bottom to top. Our Ambassadors should no longer consider themselves more splendid courtiers whose only duty is to appear at State functions and carry on diplomatic negotiations with Foreign Ministers. They must be made to realise that a new spirit has sprung up in Great Britain, and that the vivifying breath of democracy will insist upon making even these dry bones live." So writes Mr. W. T. Stead in the "Review of Reviews."

"Every British Minister abroad should be, like Mr. Bryce, quite as much an Ambassador to the people among whom he lives as to the Sovereign to whose Court he is accredited. The first duty of a British Ambassador abroad ought to be to do everything in his power to make friends with the foreigner, for thereby he can best promote British interests much more effectively than by merely dancing attendance at levees and exchanging visits with Ministers for Foreign Affairs. Most British Minister abroad are deplorably out of touch with the living forces of the nation amidst which they dwell. Many cannot speak the language of the country to which they are accredited. Very few ever take the trouble to cultivate the acquaintance of the journalists, the merchants, or the men of letters whose influence is all-important in international relations

"In this matter Sir Edward Grey would do well to hold up Count Metternich as an example to the King's representatives abroad. The mission of diplomacy is to keep the peace, and there is no more effectual way of keeping the peace between the Governments than by constantly, tactfully, and earnestly promoting good relations between the peoples. We have democratised many things and many departments. We have not yet democratised our diplomacy. But the time for that is at hand.

"Canning a hundred years ago boasted that he had called the new World into existence to redress the balance of the Old But to this day there is no place at the King's table for any of the diplomatic representatives of the South American Republics. There is no room at the King's table for the representatives of great States like Brazil, the Argentine, or Chili. For the Minister of the smallest European Principality there is room and to spare. But for these great Empires of the Southern American Continent there is no place for a single chair. Yet to these nascent States belongs the Future. Two years ago, when M. Nabuco, the distinguished statesman who now represents Brazil at Washington, was Minister in London, he was so indignant at this scandalous discourtesy that he set on foot a formal protest, in which all the Latin American States would have taken part. M. Nabuco left London before the protest was filed and the outrage is persisted in to this hour.

"To conclude: Sir Edward Gray has now had a bitter lesson as to the consequences of acquiescing in the usurpations of the Tchinovnik. It is for him to justify the confidence which his country reposes in him to make himself master in his own house. A self-effacing modesty, a beautiful humility are admirable virtues in private life. They are out of place in the head of the Foreign Office. The task before him is simple and clear. The Tchinovnik is a good servant, but an abominable master. Let him reform the Foreign Office from roof to basement. Let him purge the Diplomatic Service from all the antiquated fossils and reactionary survivals from the Jingo epoch. And, above all let the country and foreign nations understand that Sir Edward Grey is master in his own office, and not Sir Charles Hardinge."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th Jan. 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	LATEST DATES.			TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	9	5	46 p m	9	37
Teheran	10	1	40 p m	1	8
Suez	10	2	20 p m	0	39

FROM the 28th December to the 3rd instant, 4 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 416 Hindus, 59 Mahomedans and 1 other died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 501. The death-rate was 51'1 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 42·0. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 9, fevers 98, bowel complaints 104, and other causes 290.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW STYLE IN MOTOR COATS.

Any novelty for automobiling is much sought after in Paris, and most Frenchwomen are prepared to cheerfully sacrifice a large slice of their dress allowances for the many insistent demands of motoring attire. The last style of coat is entirely composed of nut brown leather, with almost the polished surface of a mahogany table, the wrap reaching to the heels and being fashioned with long sleeves, supplemented with turned-back cuffs, while it boasts as many patch pockets

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

THE COST OF EXHIBITIONS.

As commercial enterprises the national exhibitions held recently in America have been very unfortunate investments. It will be remembered with what a flourish of trumpets the Jamestown Exposition was opened a few months ago. Its military and naval features especially were to attract the admiring attention of the world. They included "the greatest military spectacle the world has ever seen," "the grandest naval rendezvous in history," "the grandest military and naval celebration ever attempted in any age by any nation," &c. The Exposition was also to bring together "more members of Royalty of different countries than ever assembled in peace and war." Somehow or other, in spite of all this expert advertising, the display at Jamestown does not seem to have made a great impression on either side of the Atlantic, and the Exposition has now closed with a deficit of no less than two and a half million dollars. Of this sum the United States Treasury stands creditor for dol. 900,000, only 10 per cent. of its loan of dol. 1,000,000 having been repaid.

THE HANDSHAKING WARRIOR.

Mr. Haldane will be remembered by the Volunteers as the handshaking Minister of War. He has continued throughout his long series of Volunteer prize distributions the practice of giving every man called up to receive a prize a handshake. But this very civilian reply to a military salute seems never to be anticipated by the Volunteers concerned. Mr. Haldane catches them all at a disadvantage, and rather seems to share the mirth of the spectators who watch the progress of the comedy. At Huddersfield some scores of smart men retired from the platform in confusion that made their faces scarlet as their coats and the Drill Hall bubbled with merriment—all because of the handshaking. A man would advance, give Mr. Haldane a stiff salute, and then extend his right hand for the prize that he saw in the War Minister's left. But Mr. Haldane insisted on the handshake, and this, so to speak, invariably put the astonished Volunteer "out of his step." The men behind could not see what was happening in front, and so all were unprepared. None was equal to the ready and overpolite young private who is said to have amused Mr. Haldane at one of these handshakings with "Excuse my glove, sir."

TWO WRECKS.

The loss off the Scilly Isles of the Thomas W. Lawson in the gale the other day calls to mind a still more terrible disaster near the same spot which occured just over two hundred years ago, in which Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel and over 800 men lost their lives. The fleet was returning from the siege of Toulon, and on October 22, 1707, got into difficulties near the Scillys. The Admiral, in the Association, was wrecked and all on board drowned except one. Another of the fleet, the St. George, was saved by being carried away by the same wave which threw the Association on the rocks, while the Royal Ann only escaped after shaving the rocks so closely that one of her boats was smashed to pieces. Many stories are told concerning the wreck and the death of the Admiral. According to one tale Sir Cloudesley escaped alive to the shore but was murdered by a woman for the shake of his ring. Another version has it that his body was buried in the sand by a soldier and his wife, and the inhabitants still maintain that no blade of grass has ever grown on the spot where he was temporarily interred before the removal of the body to Westminster Abbey. Unfortunately for the story, there are several spots in the immediate neighbourhood of which the same might be said with equal truth.

CANADA'S BATTLEFIELDS.

The movement in which Earl Grey is interesting himself, for the restoration and preservation of the battlefields of Quebec is well enough if it is not allowed to waken old animosities. Recent visitors to this most picturesque of Canadian cities speak of the sad state of neglect into which some of the historic places have been allowed to fall. The citadel walls, on the top of the grand cliff, are in a bad state, and are slowly crumbling away. The gates of the old town, too, are not preserved as they ought to be, considering their historic associations. Quebec is full of memories of the last struggle of French and English, and of the later attack of the Americans on the English stronghold. Of the latter warfare there is a relic in the inscription in the rock at Sillery: "Here Montgomery fell—1775."

A TRADITION.

The most curious tradition connected with the wreck tells us that a seaman on the Admiral's ship warned the officer of the watch that unless the ship's course were altered they would soon be on the rocks of Scilly. This being reported to the Admiral, the man was brought before him. The Admiral was so enraged that he ordered that the man should be hanged at the yardarm. One request was granted to the man—that he should be permitted to read a psalm aloud to the assembled crew. The one read was the 109th, calling down judgement on him "who remembered not to show mercy, but persecuted the poor and needy man that he might even slay the broken in heart." The man was hanged, and that night the ship was lost.

THE ORIGIN OF KISSING.

Who invented kissing? "At the time of the world's creation kisses were created, and cruel love," is the declaration of a Cypriot folk-song, and Sir Richard Steele says that "Nature was its author and it began with the first courtship." But neither Steele or the nameless Cypriot cite, any authority for their statements and later observers tell us that there are many races who are quite ignorant of the gentle art of kissing. Indeed among the negro tribes who disfigure the lips with artificial projections there are obvious difficulties which are literally in the way. Kissing is therefore not universal, and may have been preceded by a custom which is described by Professor Washburn Hopkins in a communication to the American Oriental Society. It is known that among certain African negroes who do not kiss "it is customary to show affection by means of a vigorous sniff."

AN ALTERNATIVE.

That smelling instead of kissing was common in various parts of India is an observation made long ago by Horace Wilson, and Professor Washburn Hopkins now assures us that in the Vedic literature the word now often translated as "kiss" means only to "sniff" or "smell." The father does not kiss his infant, but "thrice sniffs" at the child's head to "ensure long life." When the real kiss appears in Indian literature there is no word for it, and the phrase "setting mouth to mouth" is used. Classical students will be interested in Professor Hopkins's statement that whilst Homer speaks of the kissing of hands, knees, shoulders, and eyes he has no mention of kissing on the mouth. As to India, Dr. Hopkins is satisfied that, historically, osculation was preceded by sniffing, and that geographically the Aryan women of the middle district—from Delhi to Allahabad and south from the Ganges to the Vindhaya mountains—were, to use the phrase of Vatsyayana, "refind, and hated kissing." The believer in evolution will of course see a proof of his doctrine in the transformation of the earlier sniff into the later kiss. Indeed Dr. E. B. Tylor records the saying of a friend that if people had ever known so agreeable a practice as kissing they could never have forgotten it.

A RELIC OF PARADISE.

The history of kissing is contained in full in a learned book written some eight years ago by Professor Nyrop of Copenhagen. Byron called kissing a relic of Paradise; but, as appointed out above to many races it seems never to have been known. The Japanese, whose amiability is a proverb, do not practise it, nor the nose-rubbing Eskimos, nor the negroes, who prefer the contact of great toes. The Romans knew the kiss, but, at all events during the Republic, it was looked upon as a privilege, almost a mystery, of marriage. Death was the penalty for the theft of a kiss in those days, and though with the decay in morals a looser practice crept in, Cato dismissed a senator from office for kissing his wife in the presence of his daughter. The great age of kissing in England was the seventeenth century. In those happy days any man who laid any claim to good breeding greeted a lady by kiss on the mouth. Queen Elizabeth allowed Leicester to kiss her before the whole Court. Of course, in time a reaction against indiscriminate kissing set in, and now we may be said in England to have reduced the system to its normal condition.

A LITURGY OF KISSING.

In Russia kissing does not yet suffer modern restraint either between women or men. The Orthodox Greek religion prescribes the kissing of Cross, Bible, and priest's hand, and the Tsar is no more exempt from the stringent rules than in his lowest subject. Strangely enough, although "the cold in clime are cold in blood," the warmer nations are less addicted to open kissing even than the English. In Spain, Italy, and France care is exercised. In France it is considered a mark of ill-breeding for a man to kiss his wife in the presence of a third party. A liturgy of kissing is given in the verses of the national poet of Austria, Grillparzer:—

By a kiss on the hands esteem speaks,
And friendship on the brow above;
Contentment on the cheeks;
On the month rapt love;
On the closed eye yearning;
In the hollow hand lust's burning;
Desire on the arms and neck;
Madness anywhere, everywhere without check.

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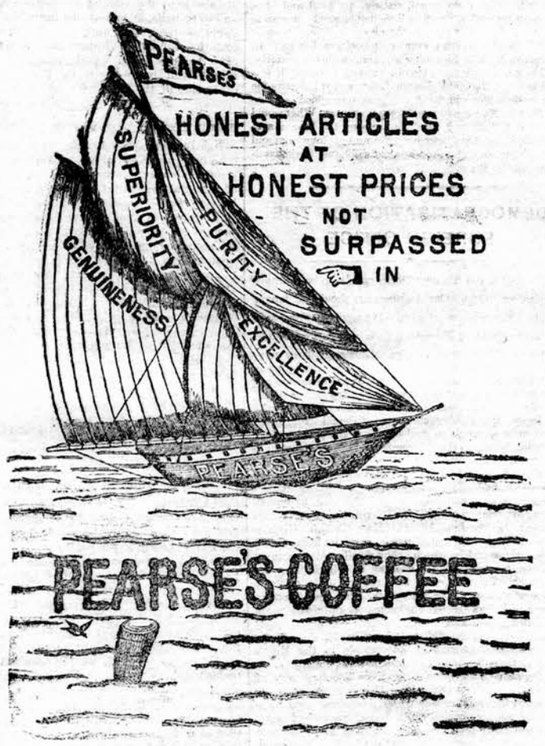

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AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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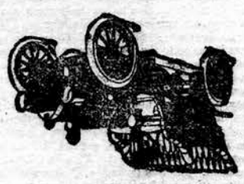

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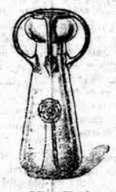
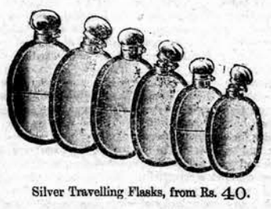
Silver Top Crystal Toilet Jar, Rs. 7-8.

Silver Pin and Ring Stand, Rs. 12-8.

Silver Flower Vase, Rs. 20.


Silver Vase, Rs. 22.

Silver Photo Frames, a large collection, at prices from Rs. 6 to Rs. 40.

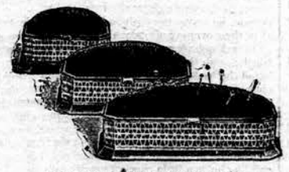

Silver Travelling Flasks, from Rs. 40.

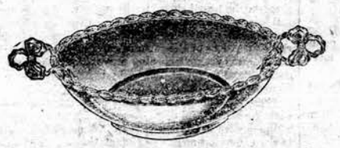
Salt or Pepper Sprinkler, Rs. 4.

Solid Silver Powder Jar, Rs. 37-4.

Silver Travelling Ink, Rs. 16 to Rs. 20.

Silver Trump Indicator, Rs. 45.


Silver Pin Cushions, a large variety, Rs. 4 to Rs. 18.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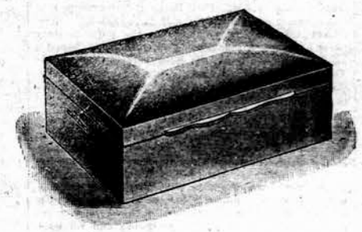
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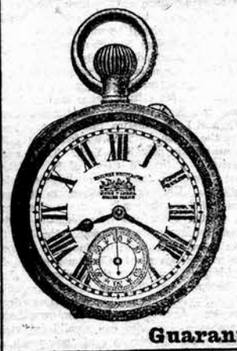

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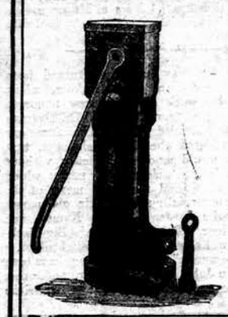

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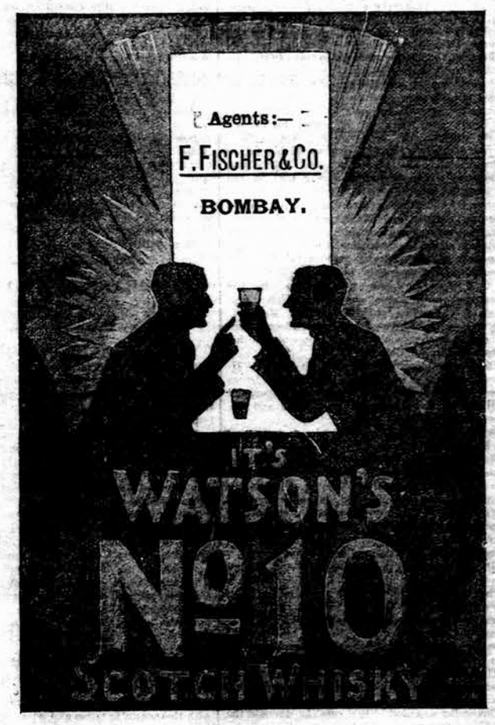

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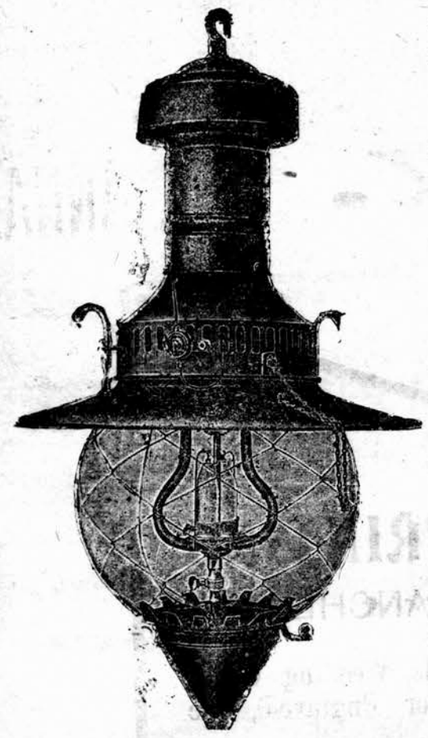

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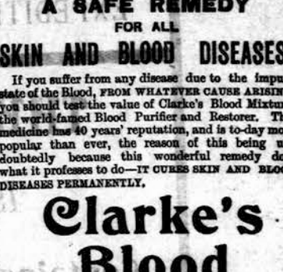

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